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Abſtract of the act 22° Geo. III. for preventing the ſlaughtering of cattle within the city of Edinburgh, and for removing nuiſances and annoyances therefrom.

WHEREAS by the 29th act of the 23d parliament of James VI. of Scotland, after taking notice of an abuſe which then prevailed in Edinburgh, of butchers keeping their ſlaughter-houſes within the city, and emptying the filth ariſing therefrom upon the high ſtreets, cloſes, &c. it was enacted, That after the 1ſt of May then next, no fleſhers ſhould keep any ſlaughter-houſes within the burgh, but ſhould provide themſelves with ſlaughter-houſes at the North Loch ſide, where they might have the uſe of water for their buſineſs.

And whereas under the authority of an act 7° Geo. III. "for extending the royalty of the city of Edinburgh over certain adjoining lands," &c. the city was greatly extended, whereby the ſlaughter-houſes built upon the ſide of the North Loch became ſituated almoſt in the center of the city; and the ſaid North Loch, which heretofore contained a large body of water, was drained, whereby the ſaid ſlaughter-houſes are become a public nuiſance, and greatly detrimental to the comforts of the inhabitants of ſaid city, and of perſons reſorting thereto.

And whereas the butchers, &c. would be much better accommodated with water and other conveniencies neceſſary for their buſineſs, and the principal parts and ſtreets of the city would be relieved

from the great nuiſance of the ſlaughter-houſes, if the ſame were removed to ſome place near the ſea-ſhore, or on the ſides of ſome of the rivers and brooks in the vicinity; it is therefore enacted,

That from and after the 24th of June 1783, no butcher, fleſher, or other perſon, ſhall kill, ſlaughter, ſcald, or dreſs, any beaſt, ſwine, calf, ſheep, lamb, or other cattle, or cauſe the ſame to be done, or keep or uſe any ſlaughter-houſe for the purpoſe of ſlaughtering cattle, or clean the intrails or offal of any ſlaughtered beaſt, ſwine, &c. or cauſe the ſame to be done within the city and royalty, or within the diſtance of three quarters of an Engliſh ſtatute mile, to be computed from the Tron Church of ſaid city, or within the diſtance of one quarter of an Engliſh mile on either ſide of that part of the river of Leith ſituated between the bridge of Leith and Cannon-mill bridge, the diſtance to be computed from the river by lines drawn parallel to the paſſages of ſaid bridge, upon pain to forfeit, in either of the ſaid caſes, for each offence, 10 s. Sterling, to be recovered and applied as herein after directed.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to extend to prevent butchers, &c. from ſelling any manner of fleſh or other raw victuals of any kind as heretofore accuſtomed within the city and royalty.

That in caſe any hog-ſtye, neceſſary houſe, fleſh, dung, carrion, blood, offal, ſoil, or filth, aſhes, cinders, or rubbiſh, or any other noiſome matter whatſoever, in or near any of the principal ſtreets within the city, or liberties thereof, ſhall be noiſome or offenſive to any of the inhabitants, or other perſon, the ſame ſhall be deemed a nuiſance, and an offence againſt this act; and it ſhall be lawful for the Lord Provoſt, or any one of the magiſtrates of the city, or to his Majeſty's ſheriff-depute, or his ſubſtitutes, or any juſtice of the peace for the county of Edinburgh, where the offence ſhall be committed, in any place without or beyond the royalty or liberties of the city as aforeſaid, to order any ſuch nuiſance to be removed; and in caſe the ſame ſhall not be removed within three days after ſuch notice given to the perſon who ought to remove the ſame, ſuch perſon ſhall forfeit 5 s. Sterling daily, for every day that the ſame ſhall continue unremoved after the expiration of the ſaid three days.

The next clauſe appoints David Steuart, Eſq; Lord Provoſt of the city of Edinburgh, the Hon. Robert Bruce of Kennet, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, Alexander Murray of Murrayfield, Eſq; his Majeſty's Solicitor-General for Scotland, James Hunter-Blair, Eſq; repreſentative in parliament for ſaid city; the Hon. Henry Erſkine, Advocate; Sir William Forbes of Pitſligo, Bt; John Grieve and Thomas Cleghorn, merchants in Edinburgh; and William Fraſer tinman in Edinburgh, or any five or more of them, to be commiſſioners for inquiring into, ſettling, and aſcertaining, whether any and what ſum ought to be paid to the corporation of fleſhers, or to the members thereof, as a compenſation, upon account of their being reſtrained from carrying on and exerciſing their trade and buſineſs within the royalty and other places mentioned: And for the better enabling the commiſſioners to inquire into and ſettle the ſame, they are authoriſed, by their precept, to call before them all perſons who ſhall be thought neceſſary to be examined concerning the premiſes, who are hereby required to attend and give evidence upon oath, if required by the commiſſioners, and produce ſuch books and papers as may be found neceſſary: And the commiſſioners ſhall inquire not only of the value of the houſes, grounds, tenements, edifices, erections, and buildings, which may be in the poſſeſſion of the incorporation, or the members thereof, for the purpoſe of carrying on their buſineſs of ſlaughtering cattle, and which, from the 24th June 1783, will become uſeleſs for the purpoſes of carrying on the ſame; but they ſhall alſo inquire into all other damages which may ariſe to the corporation, or members thereof, by reaſon of the paſſing of this act. And in caſe the commiſſioners ſhall find that any compenſation is due to the corporation, or members thereof, on account of all or any of the matters aforeſaid, they ſhall order the ſum or ſums ſo found due, to be paid to the corporation, or ſuch members

bers thereof as ſhall be found intitled thereto upon account of the premiſſes: and at every meeting of the commiſſioners, the preſes of ſuch meeting ſhall ſign the minutes of their proceedings, and the final award, or judgement of the ſaid commiſſioners, or ſuch of them as ſhall act in purſuance of the powers hereby given, ſhall be fairly written on paper, and ſigned by their preſes, and any two or more of them, and recorded in the books of Council and Seſſion; and ſuch award, or judgement, ſhall be final and concluſive to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever; and the ſame, or extracts thereof, ſhall be deemed as good and ſufficient evidence and proof in any court of law or equity whatſoever.

That the commiſſioners ſhall meet at the Goldſmiths-hall, Edinburgh, at eleven o'clock forenoon, on the firſt Monday in July 1782, and ſhall then and afterwards, from time to time, adjourn themſelves to the ſame or any other place, within or near to the city, which they ſhall think proper or convenient. And at ſuch firſt, and every other ſubſequent meeting, ſhall proceed with all due diligence and diſpatch in executing the powers hereby granted to them, in ſuch manner as ſhall be neceſſary for carrying this act into execution. And if there ſhall not appear, at the firſt or any ſubſequent meeting, five of the commiſſioners, the major part of the commiſſioners ſo met, or any two of them, whether preſent or not, ſhall, by public notice to be afterwards given within five days, in any of the Edinburgh newſpapers, appoint the ſaid commiſſioners to meet at the place where the laſt meeting of the ſaid commiſſioners was ſo appointed to be held, within fifteen days at fartheſt next after the day on which ſuch laſt meeting of the ſaid commiſſioners, when there was no quorum, was appointed to be held. And the ſaid commiſſioners, or any five or more of them, ſhall, at all and every their meetings, chuſe a preſes from among themſelves; and every queſtion relating to the execution of this act, under the direction of the ſaid commiſſioners, ſhall be decided by a majority of the ſaid commiſſioners preſent. And the ſaid commiſſioners are required, finally, to complete and execute the purpoſes and powers of this act, on or before the 24th day of June 1783. And the commiſſioners ſhall, at all their meetings, defray their own charges and expences.

That in caſe any diſpute ſhall ariſe between any of the parties claiming intereſt in the ſame premiſſes, or in caſe any part of the damage or recompence that may be awarded ſhall belong to infants without tutors or curators, or to other perſons not capable in law to receive or diſcharge the ſame, or to any other perſon or perſons not reſident within the city, or who cannot be diſcovered; or in caſe any perſon or perſons ſhall refuſe to accept of, or receive the ſum or ſums of money that may be awarded to him, her, or them, in the name of damage or recompence, it ſhall, in every ſuch caſe, be lawful for the commiſſioners, to order the money ſo awarded to be paid into the hands of the treaſurer of the Bank of Scotland, or caſhier of the Royal Bank of Scotland, at intereſt, if any intereſt can be got for the ſame; ſuch conſignation being always at the riſk and peril of the parties to whom ſuch money ſhall belong; and both principal and intereſt, (if any intereſt has been made of the ſame), ſhall be paid to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall make out a juſt right thereto, and ſhall be willing and in a capacity to receive and diſcharge the ſame.

That none of the members of the ſaid corporation ſhall be liable to any of the penalties inflicted by this act, for killing, ſlaughtering, &c. until the commiſſioners ſhall have completely executed the purpoſes of this act; and in caſe they ſhall find any money due to the ſaid corporation of fleſhers, or any of the members thereof, until the ſaid money ſhall be fully paid to the ſaid corporation, or the members thereof who may be found intitled thereto, or conſigned in manner before directed; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

That nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to extend to injure or prejudice all or any of the preſent or future members of the ſaid corporation, in any of their rights of election, as members or deacons of the ſaid corporation, in any caſe whatſoever.

Then follow ſeveral clauſes authoriſing the corporation of fleſhers, tutors for minors, &c. to ſell, alien, and diſpone, any lands, houſes, or other heritage, that may be neceſſary to be pulled down, converted, &c. for executing the purpoſes of this act.

The act then proceeds,

That if any perſon or perſons ſhall willfully break, throw down, or otherwiſe damage, or carry off or extinguiſh, any of the lamps which have been erected, or that may hereafter be ſet up or erected, in the city or royalty, or any of the poſts, irons, or other furniture thereof, or extinguiſh any of the ſaid lamps, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Lord Provoſt and magiſtrates, or for the ſheriff-depute, or his ſubſtitutes, or any juſtice of the peace for the ſaid county of Edinburgh, where ſuch offender or offenders ſhall be found within the ſaid county, although out of the city, royalty, or liberties thereof; and they are hereby required, upon oath made of the commiſſion of any ſuch offence, to iſſue a warrant or warrants for apprehending the party or parties accuſed; or it ſhall be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, who ſhall ſee ſuch offence committed, to apprehend, as alſo for any other perſon or perſons to aſſiſt in apprehending, the offender or offenders, and by authority of this act to convey him, her, or them, before the ſaid Lord Provoſt and magiſtrates, &c. aforeſaid; and the party or parties ſo accuſed being brought before ſuch magiſtrate, ſheriff-depute, &c. or oath being made that ſuch party or parties cannot be found and apprehended, the ſaid Lord Provoſt and magiſtrates, ſheriff-depute, &c. ſhall proceed to examine upon oath any witneſs or witneſſes who ſhall appear or be produced to give information touching ſuch offence; and if the party or parties accuſed ſhall be convicted of ſuch offence upon ſuch information as aforeſaid, or ſhall be convicted upon his own confeſſion, the perſon or perſons ſo convicted ſhall, for the firſt offence reſpectively forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding 30s. nor under 20s. Sterling for each lamp ſo broken or thrown down, damaged, carried off, or extinguiſhed, as aforeſaid; and for the ſecond, and every other ſubſequent offence, the ſum of 50s. Sterling, to be paid to the owner or owners of the lamps ſo broken, &c. And in caſe the offender or offenders ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay the ſaid penalties, the magiſtrate before whom ſuch offender or offenders ſhall be convicted, is hereby required to commit him, her, or them, to the houſe of correction for the ſaid city, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding three kalendar months; and not to be diſcharged before the expiration of the time for which he, ſhe, or they ſhall be committed, unleſs ſuch forfeiture and ſatisfaction ſhall be ſooner paid.

That it ſhall be lawful for the Lord Provoſt, or any one of the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, to hear and determine any offence againſt this act not hereby otherwiſe particularly directed; which ſaid magiſtrates are hereby authoriſed and required, upon any information exhibited, or complaint made in that behalf, within the ſpace of three months after ſuch offence ſhall have been committed, to ſummon the party accuſed, and alſo the witneſſes on either ſide, and ſhall examine into the matter of fact; and upon due proof made thereof, either by the voluntary confeſſion of the party, or by oath of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes, to give judgement or ſentence for the penalty or forfeiture, and to iſſue out his or their warrant or warrants, under his or their hand or hands, for the levying any pecuniary penalties or forfeitures ſo adjudged on the goods of the offender, and to cauſe ſale to be made thereof, in caſe they ſhall not be redeemed within ſix days, rendering to the party the overplus, (if any); and where the goods of ſuch offender cannot be found ſufficient to anſwer the penalty, to commit ſuch offender to priſon, there to remain for the ſpace of three kalendar months, unleſs ſuch pecuniary penalty ſhall be ſooner paid and ſatisfied.

Provided, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend to take away from the magiſtrates and council of the city, the dues and cuſtoms of the land cloth-market, and land fleſh-market, and of the tallow-tron, weighage, and cuſtom on beſtial payable at the Houſe of Muir, and ſheep flocks, with power to the Lord Provoſt, magiſtrates, and council of the city, and their ſucceſſors in office, to levy and demand the aforeſaid dues and cuſtoms in the ſame way and manner as they have hitherto done, and as fully and freely in all reſpects as before paſſing of this act; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

That all pecuniary penalties hereby impoſed, and [not] otherwiſe diſpoſed of, by this act, ſhall be divided and diſtributed in manner following: One moiety thereof to the charity-workhouſe of the city of Edinburgh, and the other moiety to the perſon or perſons who ſhall inform and ſue for the ſame.

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June 1782.

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Narrative of the Circumſtances that led to the late important victory of April 12.

THE Count de Graſſe had been promiſed by his court a reinforcement of twelve ſail of the line, to be with him in November. They actually ſailed in December; but the bold manœuvres of Kempenfelt in attacking a convoy in ſight, and within command of a ſuperior fleet, with the ſubſequent ſtormy weather, for that time fruſtrated their views, only one or two of the ſhips having been able to purſue their voyage. The next reinforcement intended for him failed Feb. 11. As ſoon as the intelligence of this reinforcement arrived at St Lucia, meaſures were taken for intercepting it; but it would appear that the French ſhips had made Deſeada to the northward, and hauled in to leeward of our cruiſers, getting in by the Pearl, or Dominica Channel, into Martinico. They anchored March 21. whilſt our fleet was all to windward; and we had intelligence of their having got in on March 28. Our ſquadrons and cruiſers were then called in, and every poſſible expedition was uſed to equip and ſtore the fleet, to be ready to attend De Graſſe in his voyage to leeward. Adm. Drake's ſquadron being kept longeſt out cruiſing, had met with conſiderable damage in a ſudden ſquall; but ſo well provided was our fleet with ſtores, and ſo much alertneſs was uſed in refitting, that the whole in a few days was completely fitted and ſtored ready for ſervice. Our force at St Lucia was thirty-ſix ſail of the line fit for ſea, beſides ſeveral others leaky, and not in a condition for ſervice.

De Graſſe had only thirty-three ſail of the line that he could take to ſea with him, and many of theſe in a very poor condition to go into ſervice. It may therefore be aſked, how he could think of ſailing, incumbered with tranſports, on an expedition in face of a ſuperior force; and had he been ſo ſucceſsful as to have got off ſafe, it would have appeared to every one a moſt unaccountable tranſaction. Officers that have long acted againſt each other can give a ſhrewd gueſs at what their antagoniſt will do in every poſſible emergency. He had been ſucceſsful laſt year in completing the conqueſt of Tobago, in ſight of our fleet; and had obſerved, that it was the conſtant view of our commanders to act with their whole force, and how difficult it was for one large fleet to bring another to action, that wiſhed to decline it. With this view he reſolved to keep cloſe under the iſlands, inſtead of puſhing, as his courſe was, directly to leeward. By having a few hours ſtart of our ſhips, and being able to keep more cloſe in with their own iſlands than we could venture, and keeping his convoy between him and the ſhore, he was in hopes to throw his purſuers to leeward, and effect his purpoſe: and had he not indiſcreetly begun the action on the 9th, when he thought he had an advantage over our van, which ended in diſabling two of his ſhips, and was the cauſe of the deciſive action of the 12th, he certainly might have got off. For as it was, he had got ſo far to windward of our fleet as to be only diſcernible with the body of his fleet from our maſt-heads; and it had become matter of deliberation on our ſide, whether to continue an ineffectual chace, or puſh to leeward and wait for them at their rendezvous. De Graſſe was alſo pinched in point of time, the ſeaſon for expeditions in the Weſt Indies being well advanced; and the caution with which he had uſed his maſter's fleet had given him, with his officers, the character of poltroon and coward; ſo that he was in terms with very few under his command, and was therefore probably ſtimulated to venture more than he otherwiſe ſhould in prudence have done.

On Monday, April 8. ſignal was made from our cruiſers off Fort Royal, that the French were then under way in great force, attended with a fleet of tranſports. Our fleet inſtantly weighed, and ſtood to the northward, under Martinico, after them, and ſoon got ſight of part of their men of war. The purſuit was continued during night, under every poſſible ſail, and was directed by the enemy's night ſignals; the wind a freſh gale at N. E. by E. At two in the morning, the Valiant being to windward of the Formidable, diſcovered the enemy under the north end of Dominica, and ſoon after their ſhips were viſible from the Formidable. At three the fleet brought to by ſignal, the enemy then nearly bearing N.

Tueſday, half paſt five in the morning, a ſignal was thrown out to prepare for battle, and a line to be formed at two cables length aſunder, and the fleet to fill, and ſtand on. At this time one of the enemy's ſhips had got ſo far to leeward, detached from their line, that ſhe

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muſt have immediately fallen, had not the wind failed us, while it ſerved her to regain her ſtation. The French kept working to windward in the channel between Dominica and Guadaloupe, where they had a ſteady breeze. At length our van got the breeze, and fetched up with the enemy's centre about nine o'clock, and were ſoon fired on. For the ſpace of an hour, they ſuſtained the attack of the whole enemy's force; our centre and rear lying then becalmed under Dominica. The Alfred loſt her commander, Capt. Bayne; the Royal Oak was diſabled; and ſeveral other ſhips ſuffered damage. The Barfleur had at one time ſeven ſhips, generally three, firing on her, which killed eight, and wounded twenty-two men. About noon, part of our centre got the breeze, and joined the van; the action was then renewed, but the Duke, the Formidable's ſecond, was the laſt ſhip engaged, the ſixteen aſtern of her not being able to get up. The French having the command of the wind, and being connected, kept at a cautious diſtance, as if meaning only to diſable. This firing continued an hour and three quarters, till our rear received the breeze, and began to cloſe the line, and only ſerved to ſhew the enemy's want of enterpriſe in not daring to ſeize the opportunity that the partial breeze afforded them, to cloſe with our van thus ſeparated from the rear. The enemy had not received much viſible damage; but one of them ſoon after loſt her fore-maſt, and we found that two had received ſo much hurt, that they were obliged to bear away to Baſſeterre, Guadaloupe, to refit before the ſecond action; ſo that they were not in it, and they appear to have been the ſhips ſince captured by Sir S. Hood.

The 10th was ſpent in refitting, and keeping the wind, and tranſpoſing the van and rear diviſions, as the van had ſuffered in the action of the 9th. On the 11th, in the morning, one of the enemy's diſabled ſhips was diſcovered at Baſſeterre, and the ſecond was ſeen ſteering for it. She was chaced, but got in. Two other ſhips were diſcovered far to windward, the one getting up a fore-yard, the other a main-topmaſt. On this a general chace was ordered. In the afternoon, the Agamemnon and ſome others got near theſe two ſhips, which in conſequence made ſignals for aſſiſtance; at this time, only three or four of the body of the French fleet were viſible from the Formidable's maſt-head. De Graſſe bore down to protect his diſabled ſhips, which our headmoſt ſhips continued to threaten, till the van of the French fleet got near up. They then bore down into their ſtations, and our line was formed in cloſe order.

In the Weſt Indies, the wind generally hawls to the northward towards evening: to make the moſt of this circumſtance, our fleet ſtood to the ſouthward till two next morning, and then tacked with their heads to the northward. In the morning of the 12th, the enemy was diſcovered broad on the lee-bow, and one of their ſhips directly to leeward, with her bowſprit gone, and foremaſt acroſs her forecaſtle, towed by a frigate, the wind E. S. E. The Valiant and Monarch were ordered down to engage her; this obliged De Graſſe to edge down to protect her. Adm. Drake led with the ſtarboard tacks, making the moſt of the wind to ſecure the weather gage. When it was judged that De Graſſe had got far enough to leeward to put it in our power to make the action deciſive, the Valiant and Monarch were ordered to reſume their ſtations. The French were now forming their line on the oppoſite tack, and the wind coming about to the eaſtward, they had hopes of regaining their uſual fighting diſtance, as their van pointed to windward of ours. Our fleet diſpoſed in a line a-head, at one cable's diſtance, continued ſtanding on, led by Adm. Drake. A little before eight o' clock, the Marlborough was fired on, having fetched the ſeventh ſhip of the enemy's line. The ſignal for cloſe action was thrown out, and our ſhips ranged ſlowly and cloſely along the enemy's line, under their lee, giving and receiving a moſt tremendous fire. The Formidable gave her firſt fire to the enemy's tenth ſhip, and kept edging in on their line with a full ſail. The impreſſion made by Adm. Drake's diviſion, the unremitting fire of the Duke, and her own unſupportable, quick, and well-directed fire, enabled the Formidable, after paſſing the Ville de Paris, and her ſeconds, almoſt in contact, to cut the enemy's line between the ſecond and third ſhip aſtern of the Ville de Paris. This bold manœuvre of the Formidable gave the deciſive turn to this important day; it brought the four enemy's ſhips next aſtern into one group, which the Formidable, Namur, and

Duke

Duke played on, as if a ſingle object; ſo that a ſhot could not poſſibly miſs. The Formidable then wore round on her heel, and a ſignal was made for our van to tack, which brought our fleet to windward of the enemy on the ſame tack.

It was half paſt nine before Sir S. Hood's diviſion, now the rear, got into action. The breeze was ſo ſmall, that the Barfleur took an hour and a half to paſs the enemy's line only ſo far as the opening made by the Formidable, giving a moſt tremendous well-directed fire. From the calmneſs of the day, the Monarch fell on board her, but the ſhips ſeparated without damage. After paſſing the French ſhips, the Barfleur was towed round by her boats, and a breeze ſpringing up about a quarter after two, made ſail to cut off the diſabled ſhips. At this time the French fleet appeared diſabled, routed, and in diſorder. The Centaur, in the rear, firſt came up with the Cæſar, which ſhe attacked in a maſterly manner; but ſhe would not yield till cut up by three different ſhips. Her Captain fought nobly, and fell in the action. At a quarter after three, ſhe ſtruck, and ſoon after her foremaſt fell over her ſide; nor had ſhe a foot of canvaſs without a ſhot hole. The Hector ſtruck to the Canada, which did not ſtop to take poſſeſſion of her, but puſhed on to the Ville de Paris. About a quarter before ſix, the Ardent ſtruck to the Belliqueux. The Barfleur then ſtood on to the Ville de Paris, then engaged by the Canada. Count de Graſſe ſeemed only to wait to have the honour of yielding to a flag ſhip; and after receiving a moſt tremendous cloſe cannonade of about ten minutes, ſtruck his flag, and was conducted on board the Barfleur. The Glorieux, after loſing every maſt, her bolſprit, and enſign-ſtaff, did not yield till ſurrounded by our ſhips. It fell dark as the Ville de Paris ſtruck, and to keep the fleet collected, and ſecure the prizes, it was thought proper to bring to. The enemy made off, and were out of ſight to leeward before morning. The French troops on board conſiſted of five regiments, amounting to 5400 men. The Cæſar caught fire, by drawing off ſome ſpirits. A lieutenant, and ten of the Centaur's people, were blown up in her, and about 200 Frenchmen. The Ville de Paris had 2200 l. Sterling on board.

Letter from the Earl of Buchan on the ſubject of Education, concluded. [p. 227.]

TO the preſent mode of education may be imputed the frivolity and indecency of our women, and the want of learning and public ſpirit among our men.

Our women are educated in general more upon the plan of governeſſes, opera girls, or fortune hunters, than of wives and mothers. They are taught, with or without genius or fortune, to ſpeak a language for which they have little or no uſe in this country, and which leads to the expenſive fopperies only of a great and reſpectable nation, whom we venture to call perfidious, becauſe it wiſhes to oppoſe the tyranny of a nation that would uſurp the freedom not only of her own diſtant ſubjects, but of the nations of Europe and of Aſia.

They are taught, with or without genius, to play on muſical inſtruments, to ſing, and to dance a minuet, which their countrymen in general have either not abilities or taſte enough to dance with them.

All theſe accompliſhments are attempted to be taught within the compaſs of three or four years; and the plain girl, with five hundred pounds fortune, is educated in the ſame manner with the beauty who has five thouſand.

Uſeful needle work, and the occupations of the lovely daughters of King Alcinous, with the œconomy of a table, the hiſtory of their country, their father and mother's family, and thoſe illuſtrious women who have adorned their ſex, and bleſt their families with examples worthy of imitation, are conſidered only as ſecondary objects.

The education of our men is quite of a piece with that of our women; all the purſuits of a wonderful Crichton are crowded into the compaſs of a few years, during which time there is little or no diſcipline to correct the natural ſloth and idleneſs of youth; neither are they warned againſt the effeminate practices of young men, at the critical age of puberty, which exhauſt the vigour of mankind, and wither the ſtems of families.

They are taught to conſider money, acquired by any profeſſion, however mean or grovelling, nay even by gaming, by rapine, fraud, and murder, as the only roads to diſtinction, in a country become altogether venal, and that venality

lity even ſanctified by the monſtrous nature of the conſtitution of the nation itſelf.

From ſchools and colleges the young man goes abroad, or fixes in a profeſſion. If he goes abroad raw and unprincipled, he goes not like the wiſe Ulyſſes, to ſtudy the manners and laws of nations more poliſhed than his own, but the opera girls, and fopperies and faſhions of other countries, which have the ſame tendency in all ages, and in all countries.

If he fixes in a profeſſion, he carries along with him the idleneſs and diſſipation of our ſeminaries of learning. He ſcorns to labour a lifetime for an honeſt progreſſive acquiſition of profit, but boldly ventures to caſt the fortune of his lifetime on a ſingle dye. Indeed, who will labour for a lifetime, when he thinks he can make it in half an hour?

He ſees alſo, that, in this country, the acquiſition of a fortune will ſanctify, or, at leaſt, conceal every villany, and that it matters not much whether four thouſand pounds a-year are acquired as a reward of the virtues of a Chatham, or for ſtarving a million of Gentoos on the other ſide of the Ganges.

Thus, my dear Thomas, have I given you the outlines of our preſent ſyſtem of education, and that of a new one, which I think, if adopted, might give us the earneſt of better times, and of the preſervation, I ſhould rather ſay the reſtoration, of public manners, and of public ſpirit. Such was the education, as far as fortune and circumſtances would permit, which we received from our excellent parents; and when I write on theſe ſubjects, I write forcibly, and from a happy experience.

That with undiminiſhed luſtre I have ſupported the dignity and honour of an illuſtrious title, coeval with the Scottiſh monarchy, is to me a ſubject of the greater ſatisfaction, becauſe my fortune was narrow and embarraſſed, and that I received no ſupport from the State, or from the Prince, nor do yet receive.

My diſtreſſes were even endeared to me by having had the pleaſure of giving the moſt unequivocal proofs of my friendſhip and brotherly affection.

My whole life has been dedicated to the promotion of the good of my family, the improvement of my talents, and the ſervice of my country, though in a private ſtation.

Neither do I repine, or even regret, that it has been private; for it will be far more honourable to my memory, when I am dead, that impartial poſterity ſhould inquire rather why I was not employed than why I was; and that the reſult of that inquiry ſhall redound to my glory.

I am, dear Thomas, (with great eſteem) your faithful and affectionate brother,

BUCHAN.

The Sum of Human Liberty.

By Soame Jenyns, Eſq;

THAT all men are born free, is ſo far from being true, that the firſt infringement of this liberty is being born at all; which is impoſed upon them without their conſent, given either by themſelves or their repreſentatives; and it may eaſily be ſhewn, that man, by the conſtitution of his nature, never ſubſiſts a free and independent being, from the firſt to the laſt moment of his reſidence on this terreſtrial globe; where, during the firſt nine months of his exiſtence, he is confined in a dark and ſultry priſon, debarred from light and air; till at length, by an *habeas corpus*, brought by the hand of ſome kind deliverer, he is ſet at liberty. But what kind of liberty does he then enjoy? He is bound hand and foot, and fed upon bread and water for as long a period. No ſooner is he unbound, than he makes ſo bad a uſe of his liberty, that it becomes neceſſary that he ſhould be placed in a ſtate of the ſevereſt diſcipline, firſt under a nurſe, and then a ſchoolmaſter, both equal tyrants in their ſeveral departments, by whom he is again confined without law, condemned without a jury, and whipped without mercy! In this ſtate of ſlavery he continues many years; and at the expiration of it, he is obliged to commence an involuntary ſubject of ſome civil government, to whoſe authority he muſt ſubmit, however ingeniouſly he may diſpute her right, or be juſtly hanged for diſobedience to her laws. And this is the ſum of human liberty!

ANECDOTE.

A Gentleman of a looſe and gay turn of mind happening to be in company with a religious man, was ridiculing things of a ſerious nature in very profligate language; upon which the good man ſaid, "You put me in mind, Sir, of a deaf man ridiculing the charms of muſic, and a blind man ſpeaking contemptibly of the beauty of colours."

HI-

HISTORY 1780. [p. 238.]

AMERICA.

THE appearance and continuance of D'Eſtaing on the coaſt of North America in the autumn of the year 1779, neceſſarily ſuſpended all active operations on the ſide of New York; where none but defenſive meaſures could be thought of, under the well-founded apprehenſion of a formidable attack by ſea and land, which had been evidently concerted between that commander and Gen. Waſhington. The latter had collected a ſtrong force for that purpoſe in the highlands, to which the northern colonies had largely contributed, hoping to end the war by one deciſive ſtroke; and being in poſſeſſion of the North River, the cloud ſeemed ready to break upon the iſlands, as ſoon as the French fleet ſhould appear in ſight; an event that did not ſeem to be far diſtant, as it was expected on both ſides by the new allies, that the taking of the Savannah could be little more than the work of a day; and that the ſucceſs would not only inſpire confidence, but even afford means, for the attainment of the grand object.

Under theſe apparent circumſtances of danger, it was found adviſeable, beſides adopting every other means of a vigorous defence againſt a greatly ſuperior force, to withdraw the garriſon and marine from Rhode Iſland, and to ſuffer that place to fall again into the hands of the Americans.

But the defeat of D'Eſtaing, and ſtill more the loſs of time which attended his ill-conducted enterpriſe, having totally fruſtrated the views of the enemy, ſerved equally to extend thoſe of Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, and of Adm. Arbuthnot, to active and effective ſervice, by an expedition to the ſouthern colonies. Waſhington's army was already in a great meaſure broken up. The auxiliaries had returned home; the term of inliſtment of a great number of the continental ſoldiers was expired; and the filling up of the regiments, by waiting for recruits from their reſpective ſtates, muſt neceſſarily be a work of conſiderable time.

South Carolina was the immediate and great object of enterpriſe. Beſides the numerous benefits to be immediately derived from the poſſeſſion of that province of opulence and ſtaple product, and the unſpeakable loſs which it would occaſion to the enemy, its ſituation rendered it ſtill more valuable, from the ſecurity which it would not only afford to Georgia, but in a very conſiderable degree to all that ſouthern point of the continent which ſtretches beyond it.

Sir Henry Clinton's land-force being now whole and concentrated by the evacuation of Rhode Iſland, it afforded means as well as incitement to enterpriſe. The army was likewiſe in excellent condition; the reinforcements from England had not been impaired by any ſervice; and it was abundantly provided with artillery, and with all the other engines, furniture, and proviſion of war. Nor was the naval force leſs competent to its purpoſe; there being nothing then in the American ſeas which could even venture to look at it. On the other hand, the diſtance of South Carolina from the centre of force and action, cut it off from all means of prompt ſupport in any caſe; while the preſent ſtate of the American army, along with many circumſtances in the ſituation of their public affairs, rendered the proſpect of any timely or effectual relief extremely faint.

Although every thing had been for ſome time prepared for the expedition, and the troops even imbarked, yet through the defect of any certain intelligence as to the departure of D'Eſtaing from the coaſt of North America, it was not until within a few days of the cloſe of the year (Dec. 26.) that the convoy proceeded from New York. The voyage from thence to the Savannah (where they did not arrive until the end of January) was very unproſperous. Beſides its extreme tedioufneſs, the ſea was ſo rough, and the weather ſo tempeſtuous, that great miſchief was done among the tranſports and victuallers. Several were loſt; others diſperſed and damaged; a few were taken by the Americans; an ordnance-ſhip went down, with all her ſtores; and almoſt all the horſes, whether of draught, or appertaining to the cavalry, were loſt.

From Savannah, the fleet and army proceeded before the middle of February to the inlet or harbour of North Ediſto, on the coaſt of South Carolina; where the army was landed without oppoſition or difficulty; and took poſſeſſion, with equal facility, firſt of John's Iſland, and next that of James, which ſtretches to the ſouth of Charleſtown harbour. We have already had occaſion, in our account of Gen. Prevoſt's expedition, to

take ſome notice of the geography and nature of this flat and inſulated country. The army afterwards, by throwing a bridge over the Wappoo cut, extended its poſts on the main land to the banks of Aſhley River, between which and Cooper's River Charleſtown ſtands; the approach to it being called the Neck.

The General is not explicit in his information as to the nature of the difficulties, or rather wants, which were the cauſe of detaining the army in this poſition, until near the end of March; he ſeeming to conſider theſe circumſtances as matters already well underſtood by the Secretary of State. We only learn, that a train of heavy artillery, ſupplied by the large ſhips of the fleet, with a body of ſailors, under the conduct of Capt. Elphinſtone of the navy, were of ſingular ſervice in the proſecution of the ſiege; and that the General found it neceſſary to draw a reinforcement from Georgia, which joined him without any other interruption than the natural difficulties of the country, (which were not ſmall), during a toilſome march of twelve days.

The paſſage of Aſhley River was effected, March 9. 1780, with great facility, through the aid of the naval officers and ſeamen, with their boats and armed gallies; and the army, with its artillery and ſtores, was landed without oppoſition on Charleſtown Neck. On the night of the 1ſt of April, they broke ground within 800 yards of the enemy's works; and in a week their guns were mounted in battery.

In the mean time Adm. Arbuthnot had not been deficient in his endeavours for the paſſing of Charleſtown bar, in order effectually to ſecond the operations of the army. For this purpoſe, he ſhifted his flag from the Europa of the line to the Roebuck of 44 guns, which, with the Renown and Romulus, were lightened of their guns, proviſions, and water; the lighter frigates being capable of paſſing the bar without that preparation. Yet ſo difficult was the taſk in any ſtate, that they lay in that ſituation, expoſed on an open coaſt, in the winter ſeaſon, to the danger of the ſeas, and to the inſults of the enemy, for above a fortnight, before a proper opportunity offered. The bar was, however, then paſſed (on the 20th of March), without loſs; and the entrance of the harbour gained without difficulty.

The enemy had a conſiderable marine force in the harbour, which might have been expected to contribute more to the defence of the town and paſſage than it actually did. This conſiſted of an American ſhip, built ſince the troubles, and pierced for 60 guns, but mounting only 44; of ſeven frigates of the ſame country, from 32 to 16 guns; with a French frigate of 26 guns, and a polacre of 18. Theſe, at firſt, upon the Admiral's getting over the bar, ſhewed a diſpoſition to diſpute the paſſage up the river; and accordingly they were moored, with ſome armed gallies, at a narrow paſs, between Sullivan's Iſland and the middle ground, in a poſition which would have enabled them to rake his ſquadron on its approach to Fort Moultrie.

This appearance of reſolution, however, gave way to more timid, and, it ſhould ſeem, leſs wiſe council. For, abandoning every idea of reſiſtance, and leaving the fort to its own fortune, they retired to Charleſtown; where moſt of the ſhips, with a number of merchant-veſſels, being fitted with chevaux-de-frize on their decks, were ſunk to obſtruct the channel of the river between the town and Shutes-Folly; thus converting a living active force into an inert machine. This obſtacle removed, and the ſucceſs of the attack on the land ſide depending almoſt entirely on the joint operation of the fleet, the Admiral took a favourable opportunity of wind and water, to paſs the heavy batteries of Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Iſland; ſo much celebrated for the obſtinate and ſucceſsful defence, which, we have heretofore ſeen, it made againſt the long, fierce, and bloody attack of Adm. Sir Peter Parker.

The paſſage was effected, April 9. under a ſevere and impetuous fire, with leſs loſs of lives than could have been well expected; the number of ſeamen killed and wounded being under thirty. The fleet, however, ſuffered in other reſpects from the fire of the enemy; and a tranſport, with ſome naval ſtores, was of neceſſity abandoned, and burnt. But the great object was now gained; they were in poſſeſſion of the harbour, and took ſuch effectual meaſures for blocking up or ſecuring the various inlets, that the town was little leſs than completely inveſted. As the enemy had placed their principal truſt in the defence of the paſſage up the river, and thereby keeping the harbour free,

free, and their back ſecure, nothing could be more terrible to them than this ſituation of the fleet; whereby their defences were greatly multiplied, their attention diverted from the land-ſide, and their means of relief, or even of eſcape, conſiderably ſtreightened.

In this ſtate of things, the batteries ready to be opened, the commanders by ſea and land ſent a joint ſummons to Gen. Lincoln, who commanded in Charleſtown, holding out the fatal conſequences of a cannonade and ſtorm, ſtating the preſent as the only favourable opportunity for preſerving the lives and property of the inhabitants, and warning the commander, that he ſhould be reſponſible for all thoſe calamities which might be the fruits of his obſtinacy. Lincoln anſwered, that the ſame duty and inclination which had prevented him from abandoning Charleſtown during ſixty days knowledge of their hoſtile intentions, operated now with equal force in prompting him to defend it to the laſt extremity.

The defences of Charleſtown, on the Neck, were, for their nature and ſtanding, very conſiderable. They conſiſted of a chain of redoubts, lines, and batteries, extending from one river to the other, and covered with an artillery of eighty cannon and mortars. In the front of either flank, the works were covered by ſwamps, originating from the oppoſite rivers, and tending towards the centre; through which they were connected by a canal paſſing from one to the other. Between theſe outward impediments and the works, were two ſtrong rows of abbatis, the trees being buried ſlanting in the earth; ſo that their heads facing outwards formed a kind of fraize-work againſt the aſſailants; and theſe were farther ſecured by a ditch double picketted. In the centre, where the natural defences were unequal to thoſe on the flanks, a horn-work of maſonry had been conſtructed, as well to remedy that defect as to cover the principal gate; and this during the ſiege had been cloſed in ſuch a manner as to render it a kind of citadel, or independent fort.

The ſiege was carried on with great vigour; the batteries were ſoon perceived to acquire a ſuperiority over thoſe of the enemy; and the works were puſhed forward with unremitted induſtry. On the 19th of April, the ſecond parallel was completed; the approaches to it ſecured; and it was carried within 450 yards of the main works of the beſieged. Maj. Moncreiffe, who had gained ſo much honour in the defence of the Savannah, acquired no leſs applauſe, from the very ſuperior and maſterly manner in which he conducted the offenſive operations of the preſent ſiege.

The town had kept its communication open with the country, on the farther ſide of Cooper's River, for ſome time after it had been inveſted on other ſides by the fleet and army; and ſome bodies of militia, cavalry, and infantry began to aſſemble on the higher parts of that river, who being in poſſeſſion of the bridges, might at leaſt have become troubleſome to the foraging parties, if not capable of diſturbing the operations of the army. The General, as ſoon as his ſituation would permit, detached 1400 men under Lt-Col. Webſter, in order to ſtrike at this corps which the enemy were endeavouring to form in the field, to break in upon their remaining communications, and to ſeize the principal paſſes of the country. On this expedition Lt-Col Tarleton, at the head of a corps of cavalry, and ſeconded by Maj. Ferguſon's light infantry and markſmen, afforded a ſtriking ſpecimen of that active gallantry, and of thoſe peculiar military talents, which have ſince ſo highly diſtinguiſhed his character. With a very inferior force, he ſurpriſed, defeated, and almoſt totally cut off the rebel party; and having thereby gained poſſeſſion of Biggin's Bridge on the Cooper River, opened the way to Col. Webſter to advance nearly to the head of the Wandoo River, and to occupy the paſſes in ſuch a manner as to ſhut Charleſtown up entirely.

As the arrival of a large reinforcement from New York enabled the General conſiderably to ſtrengthen the corps under Webſter, ſo the importance of the ſituation induced Earl Cornwallis to take the command on that ſide of Cooper's River. Under the conduct of this nobleman, Tarleton attacked, defeated, and ruined, another body of cavalry, which the enemy had with infinite difficulty collected together.

In the mean time, the beſiegers had completed their third parallel, which they carried cloſe to the rebel canal; and by a ſap puſhed to the dam which ſupplied it with water on the right, they had drained it in ſeveral parts to the bottom. On the other hand, the Admiral,

who had conſtantly preſſed and diſtreſſed the enemy in every part within his reach, having taken the fort at Mount Pleaſant, acquired from its vicinity, and the information of the deſerters which it encouraged, a full knowledge of the ſtate of the garriſon and defences of Fort Moultrie, in Sullivan's Iſland. In purſuance of this information, and determined not to weaken the operations of the army, he landed a body of ſeamen and marines, in order to ſtorm the place by land, while the ſhips battered it in every poſſible direction. In theſe circumſtances, the garriſon, (amounting to ſomething more than 200 men), ſeeing the imminent danger to which they were expoſed, and ſenſible of the impoſſibility of relief, were glad, by a capitulation, on the 7th of May, to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war.

Thus incloſed on every ſide, and driven to its laſt defences, the General, wiſhing to preſerve Charleſtown from deſtruction, and to prevent that effuſion of human blood which muſt be the inevitable conſequence of a ſtorm, opened a correſpondence on the following day with Lincoln, for the purpoſe of a ſurrender. But the conditions demanded by that commander being deemed higher than his preſent circumſtances and ſituation intitled him to, they were rejected, and hoſtilities renewed. The batteries on the third parallel were then opened; and ſo great a ſuperiority of fire obtained, that the beſiegers were enabled under it to gain the counterſcarp of the out-work which flanked the canal, which they likewiſe paſſed; and then puſhed on their works directly towards the ditch of the place.

The objections to the late conditions required by Gen. Lincoln, went principally to ſome ſtipulations in favour of the citizens and militia; but the preſent ſtate of danger having brought thoſe people to acquieſce in their being relinquiſhed as the price of ſecurity, that commander accordingly propoſed to ſurrender upon the terms which were then offered. The Britiſh commanders, beſides their averſeneſs to the cruel extremity of a ſtorm, were not diſpoſed to preſs to unconditional ſubmiſſion an enemy whom they wiſhed to conciliate by clemency. They granted now the ſame conditions which they had before offered; and the capitulation was accordingly ſigned, [illegible] 11.

The garriſon were allowed ſome of the honours of war; but they were not to uncaſe their colours, nor their drums to beat a Britiſh march. The continental troops and ſeamen were to keep their baggage, and to remain priſoners of war until they were exchanged. The militia were to be permitted to return to their reſpective homes, as priſoners on parole; and while they adhered to their parole, were not to be moleſted by the Britiſh troops in perſon or property. The citizens of all ſorts to be conſidered as priſoners on parole, and to hold their property on the ſame terms with the militia. The officers of the army and navy to retain their ſervants, ſwords, piſtols, and their baggage, unſearched. Horſes were refuſed, as to carrying them out of Charleſtown; but they were allowed to diſpoſe of them in the town.

Seven general officers, ten continental regiments, and three battalions of artillery, became priſoners upon this occaſion. The whole number of men in arms who were taken, including town and country militia, and French, amounted to 5611, excluſive of near a thouſand ſeamen. The number of rank and file which appear on this liſt, bear no proportion to the clouds of commiſſion and non-commiſſioned officers, which exceed 900. The thinneſs of the continental regiments accounts partly for this circumſtance; it appearing from Lincoln's return to Congreſs, that the whole number of men of every ſort, included in ſo many regiments and battalions, at the time of the ſurrender, did not amount to quite 2500. He boaſts in that letter, that he loſt only twenty men by deſertion, in ſix weeks before the ſurrender.

As the ſiege was not productive of ſallies or deſperate aſſaults, which were in a conſiderable degree prevented by ſituation, and the nature of the works, the loſs of men was not great on either ſide, and was not very unequally ſhared. A prodigious artillery was taken; amounting, of every ſort, and including thoſe in the forts and ſhips, to conſiderably more than 400 pieces. Of theſe, 311 were found in Charleſtown only. Three ſtout rebel frigates, one French, and a polacre of 16 guns, of the ſame nation, which eſcaped the operation of being ſunk to bar the river, fell likewiſe into the hands of the victors.

The Carolinians complained greatly of their

their not being properly aſſiſted by their neighbours, particularly the Virginians, in this long and arduous ſtruggle. If the complaint is at all founded, it can only relate to the not ſending of reinforcements to the garriſon before the city was cloſely inveſted; for the ſouthern colonies poſſeſſed no force which was in any degree equal to the raiſing, or even to the much incommoding of the ſiege. Nor does it ſeem that the augmentation of the garriſon would have anſwered any effectual purpoſe. At the commencement of the ſiege, an American lieutenant-colonel, of the name of Hamilton Ballendine, having the fortune of being detected in his attempt to paſs to the Engliſh camp at night, with draughts of the town and works, immediately ſuffered the unpitied death of a traitor.

The moſt rapid and brilliant ſucceſs now attended every exertion of the Britiſh arms. Lord Cornwallis, on his march up the north ſide of the great Santee river, having received intelligence that the remaining force of the rebels were collected near the borders of North Carolina, diſpatched Col. Tarleton, with the cavalry, and a new corps of light infantry called the Legion, mounted on horſeback, in order to rout and diſperſe that body, before it could receive any addition of force from the neighbouring colonies.

The enemy being at ſo great a diſtance as not to apprehend almoſt the poſſibility of any near danger, had conſidered other circumſtances of convenience more than the means of ſecuring a good retreat, in their choice of ſituation. No ſuch negligence could paſs unpuniſhed, under any circumſtance of diſtance, with ſuch an enemy as they had now to encounter. Col. Tarleton, upon this occaſion, exceeded even his own uſual celerity; and having marched 105 miles in fifty-four hours, preſented himſelf ſuddenly and unexpectedly, on the 29th of May, at a place called Waxſaw, before an aſtoniſhed and diſpirited enemy. They, however, poſitively rejected the conditions which were offered them, of ſurrendering upon the ſame terms with the garriſon of Charleſtown. The attack was highly ſpirited; the defence, notwithſtanding the cover of a wood, faint; and the ruin complete. Above 100 were killed on the ſpot; about 150 ſo badly wounded as to be unable to travel, and about 50 brought away priſoners. Their colours, baggage, with the remains of the artillery of the ſouthern army, fell into the hands of the victors. The loſs on their ſide, though the rebels were ſuperior in number, was very trifling.

After this ſucceſs, there was nothing to reſiſt the arms of Lord Cornwallis; and the reduction of that extenſive colony of South Carolina was deemed ſo complete, at the time of Sir Henry Clinton's departure on returning to his government of New York, June 5. that he informs the American miniſter in his letter, that there were few men in the province who were not either priſoners to, or in arms with, the Britiſh forces; and he cannot reſtrain his exultation at the number of the inhabitants who came in from every quarter to teſtify their allegiance, and to offer their ſervices, in arms, in ſupport of his Majeſty's government; and who, in many inſtances, had brought as priſoners their former oppreſſors or leaders.

That commander accordingly, in ſettling the affairs and government of the province, adopted a ſcheme of obliging it to contribute largely to its own defence; and even to look forward, in preſent exertion, to future ſecurity, by taking an active ſhare in the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion on its borders. In this view, he ſeemed to admit of no neutrals; but that every man, who did not avow himſelf an enemy to the Britiſh government, ſhould take an active part in its ſupport. On this principle, all perſons were expected to be in readineſs with their arms at a moment's warning; thoſe who had families, to form a militia for the home defence; but thoſe who had none, to ſerve with the royal forces, for any ſix months of the enſuing twelve, in which they might be called upon, to aſſiſt "in driving their rebel oppreſſors, and all the miſeries of war, far from the province." Their ſervice was, however, limited, beſides their own province, to North Carolina and Georgia, beyond the boundaries of which they were not to be marched; and, after the expiration of the limited term, they were to be free from all future military claims of ſervice, excepting their local militia duties. So warm were the hopes of ſucceſs then formed, that a few months were thought equal to the ſubjugation of, at leaſt, that part of the continent.

This ſyſtem, of ſubduing one part of the Americans by the other, and of eſtabliſh-

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ing such an internal force in each subjugated colony, as would be nearly, if not entirely, equal to its future preservation and defence, had been often held out, and much suggested in England, as exceedingly practicable; and indeed, as requiring only adoption to insure its success. And our preceding commanders on the American service had suffered much obloquy and bitterness of reproach, for their supposed negligence in not profiting of means which were represented as so obvious, and which, as it was said, would have been so fortunately decisive with respect to the war.

The wisdom of the measure in question depended entirely upon the number of persons in the respective colonies attached to the British government. It certainly became Sir Henry Clinton and his Noble successor, to use every method their genius suggested to them, for securing or extending their conquests; but the success of the measure in a partial experiment has been such, as will justify other commanders for not placing an entire and general dependence upon assurances of favourable dispositions in the colonists, extorted under the influence of fear, which have every where proved entirely delusive.

The departure of Sir Henry Clinton from New York, had exposed that city to an apparent danger upon the outset of his expedition, which, as it could not possibly have been foreseen, no wisdom could provide against. — A winter, unequalled in that climate for its length and severity, had deprived New York, and the adjoining islands, of all the defensive benefits of their insular situation; and while it also deprived them of their naval protection, exposed that protection itself to an equal degree of danger. The North River, with the straights and channels by which they are divided and surrounded, were every where cloathed with ice of such a strength and thickness, as would have admitted the passage of armies, with their heaviest carriages and artillery; so that the islands, and the adjoining countries, presented to the view, and in effect, one whole and unbroken continent.

In this alarming change so suddenly wrought in the nature of the situation, Maj. Gen. Pattison, who commanded at New York, with the Hessian General Knyphausen, and other officers on that station, took the most prudential and speedy measures for the common defence. All orders of men in New York were embodied, armed, and officered; and, including about 1500 seamen, amounted to something near 6000 men. The officers and crews of the royal frigates, which were locked up in the ice, undertook the charge of a redoubt; and those of the transports, victualiers, and merchantmen, were armed with pikes, for the defence of the wharfs and shipping.

It, however, happened fortunately, that Gen. Washington was in no condition to profit of this unlooked-for event. The small army which remained with him, hutted at Morristown, was inferior in strength to the royal military defensive force, exclusive of the armed inhabitants and militia. He, notwithstanding, made such movements and preparations as sufficiently indicated design, and afforded cause for alarm. An ineffective attempt was even made by Lord Stirling, with 2700 men and some artillery, upon Staten Island. But he continued on the island only one day, and retreated in the night. In a number of small skirmishes and enterprises, which took place during the winter, the British forces had continually the advantage.

During these, &c. [*To be continued.*]

SIR,

IN your last [p. 238.] I find a piece under the signature of *An Officer*. My name being mentioned in it, with some degree of disrespect, and much more of misrepresentation, I think it a duty I owe to my own character to take notice of it.

"I remember (says he) to have seen with the army Mr Monro, who is mentioned by Fabricius. He was reckoned a *loyal man*; but it may be depended on that *his offers were not rejected* by Lord Cornwallis; for he was first *appointed* to raise an independent company against Hillsborough; and it was generally understood, that if the new levies *proved successful*, he was to have *the command of a regiment*; but it did not appear that he could raise *any men* in that country; and he was afterwards appointed a Major to a corps intended to be raised among the highlanders settled below Creek, which afterwards failed." So much of this Gentleman's letter relates to my conduct, and so much is a gross misrepresentation of it: I hope it has arose from ignorance of the facts, and not from wilful intention to misrepresent them; however this may

may be, it is not a fact that my offers *were not rejected*. It is not true that I was appointed to raiſe an independent company; it is not true that it did not appear that I could raiſe any men in that country; and he has ſhewn very little candour in not relating the reaſons, why the new levies were not "ſucceſsful."

In order to ſupport theſe aſſertions, I ſhall, from memorandums and authentic papers, give a plain and unexaggerated narrative of my own conduct, during the time alluded to by "An Officer."

On Feb. 20. 1781, Lord Cornwallis arrived in Hillſborough, in North Carolina, with the troops under his command. His Lordſhip being informed who I was, accoſted me in the ſtreet. After congratulating his Lordſhip on the event of driving the rebel forces, under Green, out of the province into Virginia, and expreſſing the joy I felt on ſeeing at laſt the Britiſh forces advanced ſo far into the country, his Lordſhip told me, that I might inform my friends that they ſhould have *every aſſiſtance from him that was poſſible*, as he always underſtood there was a great number of loyal ſubjects in North Carolina, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Hillſborough. I told his Lordſhip, that there was a great many waiting with impatience *for ſuch* an opportunity *as then offered* to confirm their loyalty; that a great number of the *militia were then ready* to turn out, and to give his Lordſhip every aſſiſtance in their power to enable him as ſoon as poſſible to put a ſpeedy end to the rebellion, and re-eſtabliſh the Britiſh government. He ſaid that it was very well; and then, changing the ſubject, added, that he truſted more to the goodneſs and bravery of his troops than to their preſent numbers; but that he expected to be joined in a ſhort time by three thouſand regulars from home, who were to be landed at Wilmington.

Immediately after this converſation with his Lordſhip, Col. Hamilton, of the North-Carolina loyaliſts (a gentleman with whom I have been on the moſt friendly and intimate terms for many years, and who had fought almoſt in every action to the ſouthward, ſince the Britiſh troops firſt landed at Savannah), came up to me, and told me, that he had reſerved the majority of his regiment for me, and begged that I would uſe my influence with the young men of the country to inliſt in his corps. I anſwered, that he might be aſſured I would procure him all the men I poſſibly could; but that I could not promiſe to accept of the majority, as I had been long ſince engaged to act with the loyal militia as ſoon as the Britiſh troops made their appearance in our part of the country. He ſaid, I might act with the militia as long as it was neceſſary; but that he had long depended on me to join my intereſt to him; that he hoped to obtain a warrant to raiſe a ſecond battalion. In that caſe I ſhould command it.

As I always found him to be a man of honour, and of the firſt intereſt and influence in North Carolina, as well as in Virginia, I did not heſitate a moment to tell him, that I was ready and willing to join him in any plan that was thought beſt and moſt proper to put a ſpeedy end to the rebellion. Next day, when the people were crowding in from different quarters, I ſpoke to my friends to adviſe all the young men they could to inliſt in Col. Hamilton's corps. The day following I procured for him thirty-five hearty young fellows; and in the courſe of three days, I engaged upwards of ſixty, all good rifiemen. This fact, which will be cheerfully atteſted by Col. Hamilton, I imagine will ſufficiently prove that the aſſertion of "An Officer," reſpecting my capacity and influence in raiſing men, is at leaſt a groſs miſtake.

I was put in general orders immediately to communicate with the people, and authoriſed to grant paſſes to the inhabitants. The people flocked into town from different quarters. I was directed to take the paroles of all that came in, without diſtinguiſhing the loyaliſt from the rebel, by an order I received from Lieut. Haldane, one of his Lordſhip's aid-de-camps. The loyaliſts, or thoſe who never countenanced the rebellion, were highly offended at it, and would not ſign that parole. I thought it exceedingly improper, becauſe greatly diſguſting to them. They could not brook being treated in all reſpects as rebels, and deemed "priſoners of war," when they had been uniformly loyal, and were ready to die in the cauſe of their ſovereign. I therefore omitted to take their paroles *.

On

* *Head Quarters, Hillsborough, Feb.* 20. 1781.

We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do acknowledge ourſelves to *be priſoners of war* to his Majeſty's troops, and do hereby promiſe, on our parole of honour, that we will

On the 21ſt I received a number of proclamations, inviting the people to repair to the royal ſtandard at Hilliſborough, with their arms and ten days proviſions, and promiſing them the moſt friendly reception *. Theſe I diſtributed over the country as quick as poſſible.

Early in the morning of the 22d, I was ſent for by Gov. Martin. He told me, that he had mentioned me to his Lordſhip as a proper perſon to raiſe a provincial corps; and that his Lordſhip, from what he underſtood of my character, had no objection to honour me with a commiſſion, as Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. I thanked his Excellency, and told him that I was long ſince engaged to act with the militia, and that it would give them the higheſt offence was I to deſert them; beſides, I was already engaged to Col. Hamilton, to get all the recruits I could for him, and that he had reſerved the majority of his regiment for me, if I would accept of it, and, therefore, that I was bound by honour as well as inclination, not to interfere with him in the recruiting-ſervice. He ſpoke with reſpect of Col. Hamilton; but ſaid, that he had as many men already as he had a right to command; and at the ſame time he intimated, that Hamilton would not be allowed to raiſe a ſecond battalion; and as to his reſerving the majority of his regiment for me, it made no odds, ſince it was thought for the good of his Majeſty's ſervice, to raiſe as many provincial corps as poſſible. I told his Excellency, was I to engage to raiſe a corps of my own, the immediate ſucceſs of the undertaking would greatly depend on the Britiſh army's continuing to move in the parts of the country where I had the moſt influence; if they did not, that it would turn out a tedious affair, and perhaps diſgraceful to myſelf, in the opinion of his Excellency, ſhould I fail to comply with his expectations. He ſaid, if it ſhould fail, I ſhould have a majority in his regiment, and told me to think of it, and to let him know my determination next morning.

I went immediately to Col. Hamilton, and told him the whole that paſſed between Gov. Martin and myſelf. He ſaid he was ſorry for it; but if it was Lord Cornwallis's deſire that I ſhould raiſe a regiment, he adviſed me not to refuſe it. I parted with him immediately; and as I was walking towards my quarters, where there was a great number of people from the country waiting for me, I met Capt[s] E——s and O——l at the head of theſe companies, with their arms and proviſions, agreeable to his Lordſhip's proclamation, ſoon after them came Major ——, Colonel ——, Mr ——, Mr ——, Mr ——, Mr ——, and Mr ——, whoſe names I muſt, for obvious reaſons, forbear to mention, all of them men of influence, with a number of armed followers. I introduced them at head-quarters, and after to Gov. Martin; them, and all others who came in to tender their ſervice, I then directed to go home, and to return the 1ſt of March, with their arms, &c. This was done in obedience to an order I had received from head quarters on this day †.

On

will not do or ſay, or cauſe to be done or ſaid, any thing to the prejudice of his Majeſty's government, that we will remain *peaceably at our homes*, and that we will ſurrender ourſelves to any of his Majeſty's officers when required.

* A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it pleaſed the Divine Providence to proſper the operations of his Majeſty's arms, in driving the rebel-army out of this province, and whereas it is his Majeſty's moſt gracious wish to reſcue his faithful and loyal ſubjects from the cruel tyranny under which they have groaned for ſeveral years, I have thought proper to iſſue this proclamation, to invite all ſuch faithful and loyal ſubjects to repair without loſs of time, with their arms and ten days proviſions, to the royal ſtandard, now erected at Hilliſborough, where they will meet with the moſt friendly reception; and I do hereby aſſure them, that I am ready to concur with them in effectual meaſures for ſuppreſſing the remains of rebellion in this province, and for the re eſtabliſhment of good order and conſtitutional government.

Given under my hand, at Head-Quarters, at Hilliſborough, this 20th day of February, A. D. 1781, and in the 21ſt year of his Majeſty's reign.

CORNWALLIS.

† Mr Monro will be pleaſed to report to Lieut Haldane, at Head-Quarters, the characters of the priſoners confined in the main guard twice in the day, at twelve o'clock, and at ſix p. m. that they be ordered to be removed according to the following regulations of Earl Cornwallis:

" Priſoners taken in arms, *or men active in rebellion*, and in diſtreſſing the peaceful ſubjects, to be delivered to the Provoſt Marſhall.

Thoſe

On the 23d, I received from head-quarters a number of advertiſements to diſtribute over the country, inviting the gentlemen of the country, who were inclined, to raiſe independent companies, and to give in their names to me at my quarters, that they might forthwith receive Lord Cornwallis's warrant and inſtructions to proceed in that neceſſary undertaking. This I accordingly diſtributed. Fifteen gentlemen, who I knew, not only on account of their loyalty, but their influence, were the moſt proper perſons, gave in to me their names, agreeable to the advertiſement *.

On the ſame day I waited on Gov. Martin, and at his requeſt, or rather command, I agreed to raiſe a regiment on the provincial eſtabliſhment; he told me to wait on Maj. Roſs, and obtain my warrant; in conſequence of which I immediately agreed with ſome gentlemen of influence to be officers.

24th. I waited on Maj. Roſs, and told him I was directed by Gov. Martin to apply to him for my warrant; he aſked me, in what time I would undertake to raiſe a regiment; I told him I could not fix any particular time, as it depended on circumſtances, and particularly on the nature of the movements of the army. He aſked me, if I would undertake to do it in three months; I told him I would not; but I believed I could do it in ſix, if the army continued to move in the parts of the country in which I was beſt acquainted.

However, this offer was rejected; and if another offer, of yet more importance, which I made, and was ready to fulfil immediately, was not rejected, it was neglected. At the general ſolicitation of the loyal militia of the country, I had promiſed them, as ſoon as the King's troops arrived, to embody and lead them; they preferred me as a commander to all others; I ſignified their deſire to aſſiſt his Lordſhip, and my readineſs to lead them, but I never had an anſwer; although, had his Lordſhip remained at Hillſborough until the 1ſt of March, agreeable to his engagement, he would have been joined by ſome thouſands of the moſt faithful militia.

Having rejected my offer to raiſe a regiment, Maj. Roſs aſked me to take a warrant to raiſe an independent company. I told him I would not take one myſelf, but would aſſiſt as much as in my power to forward that ſervice. He aſked me, why I would not: I told him he had given warrants already to perſons without intereſt or influence, who would not be able to fulfil their undertakings. He ſaid, he dared to ſay, that Lord Cornwallis would have no objection to any reaſonable propoſal I ſhould make, in reſpect to myſelf. I told him I had none to make; that I ſhould ſtill continue to aſſiſt all in my power; that I had nothing in view but a ſpeedy end to the rebellion; I then offered him a liſt of fifteen gentlemen, of real weight and influence in the country, who had undertaken, with me, to raiſe independent companies, agreeable to his Lordſhip's advertiſement. He turned about from me, I thought, with an air of contempt; and did not take it out of my hand. From that moment, I perceived how little attention was paid to thoſe meaſures which were neceſſary to obtain the aid of the loyal force in this country, and dreaded the conſequence.

On the 25th, in the evening, orders were iſſued for the march of the army next morning. When I conſidered what had paſſed between his Lordſhip and the inhabitants, in his proclamation inviting them to the King's ſtandard, with their arms and proviſions, and that they had been ſent back with expreſs orders to re-

Thoſe men who ſurrender themſelves, to give their paroles to remain quietly on their plantations, and to repair to Hillſborough the 1ſt of March next."

Mr Monro, &c.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 22. 1781.

*ADVERTISEMENT.

Any of his Majeſty's loyal and faithful ſubjects, able and willing to undertake to raiſe independent companies, to be hereafter formed into provincial regiments, are requeſted to give in their names to James Monro, Eſq; at his quarters in this town, that they may forthwith receive Lord Cornwallis's authority and inſtructions to proceed in that neceſſary undertaking. The bounty allowed for each man is three guineas, and the terms of engagement are, that he ſhall ſerve during the rebellion, and in the provinces of North and South Carolina and Virginia only; that during his ſervice he ſhall be intitled to clothing, pay, proviſions, and all other advantages of his Majeſty's regular and provincial troops; and at the end of the rebellion, when he becomes diſcharged of courſe, he is to receive, as a reward of his ſervices during the war, a free grant of land agreeable to his Majeſty's proclamation.

turn with their arms on the 1ſt of March; and moreover, that I had been made the innocent inſtrument of deceiving, if not ſacrificing them, I was ſtruck with aſtoniſhment and horror at the conſequences; more eſpecially ſo, when I found, that neither myſelf, who had been ſolely employed in this particular buſineſs, or any other of the inhabitants, had any previous notice of the march, or any direction to forbid the people to come in at the day appointed; I foreſaw, what was very obvious, that when this act ſhould be added to the reluctance, which had appeared in the march through the province, to the employing the loyal militia, and more eſpecially in that of his ſending them back to their habitations, where they were by no means ſafe, all confidence in his Lordſhip muſt be loſt, and that the people thus treated, would never join him more; beſides, I dreaded that many of the people, who might not hear of the march of the army, would come in, and be cut off by the rebel force.

Agreeable to the order, the army marched early next morning, and paſſed twenty-five miles from Hillſborough. Such of the people who had heard of the march of the army ſtaid at home; others came in on the day. But a party of rebel horſe, inſtead of the friends they expected, being ready to receive them, Captain M'Pherſon, one of the perſons who was coming in for his warrant, agreeable to his Lordſhip's advertiſement, was ſhot, numbers were wounded, ſome whipped almoſt to death, and others dragged to priſon.

At this time near 5000 faithful loyaliſts had been long ſince engaged and aſſociated with me to take up arms for the King, when the Britiſh troops ſhould arrive, and I ſhould call on them. I ſent out the proclamation firſt to them, and after, agreeable to the order received from his Lordſhip, had directed them not to come in till the 1ſt of March; at which time I had every reaſon to expect they, or ſuch of them as had heard of the proclamations or order, would have come in and formed a faithful ſupport to the Britiſh force.

I did not mean to enter into the facts alledged by Fabricius; and yet there is one of them which I have in this narrative been obliged to repeat, and which "An Officer" has denied. I cannot, therefore, paſs it over without notice. After intimating that he was *on the ſpot*, he tells the public, that he never heard that Lord Cornwallis was under *any engagement* reſpecting his ſtay at Hillſborough. To diſprove this aſſertion, I need only to refer to his Lordſhip's own proclamation and order. By the firſt he called on the people to repair to the King's ſtandard at Hillſborough, and promiſed them "*the moſt favourable reception.*" Did not this, by a moſt neceſſary implication, engage that he would remain there ſuch a reaſonable time as to enable the people to obey his ſummons? If his Lordſhip did not mean this, and which I will not ſuppoſe, it was deceptive and treacherous. And what does "An Officer" think of his Lordſhip's order, directing the people to return and come *again to him at Hillſborough with their arms the 1ſt of March?* If this is not an expreſs and ſolemn engagement to wait for the people until the 1ſt of March, I am ſure no words in our language can make one.

What were his Lordſhip's motives for ſending thoſe back who came in with their arms and proviſions in obedience to his proclamations, or what could induce him to depart from Hillſborough ſix days before the time he had ordered them to return, remains yet a myſtery to the people themſelves, to whom at leaſt the future good of the ſervice, and the intereſt of this country, required that ſome apology ſhould be made. However, it is notorious in North Carolina, that his Lordſhip could have done no other act which could have ſtruck the loyaliſts with ſo much deſpondency and diſmay. It carried with it all the appearance of intentional deception, and ever muſt do ſo until his Lordſhip ſhall aſſign ſome ſufficient reaſon, *ſome diſtreſſing neceſſity*, which compelled him to break a promiſe ſo ſolemn and ſo important both for their ſafety and the future good of the ſervice.

After the action of Guildford, on the 15th of March, the army paſſed to Croſs Creek, where it arrived about the beginning of April. At this place Col. Hamilton was forbid by his Lordſhip to enliſt any Scotchmen, although he himſelf and all the officers were Scotchmen, or Scotchmen's ſons, the greateſt numbers of them bred in the Scotch ſettlements, where they poſſeſſed great influence.

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He alſo underwent a ſevere reprimand for offering five guineas bounty to the young Highlanders. The governor claimed an excluſive right of inliſting Scotchmen and their ſons; none elſe dared to inliſt any of them. The governor's officers were limited to three guineas bounty, while Hamilton's offered five. This intereſted and miſtaken policy diſguſted the Scotch, and the King wanted their ſervice.

We ſtaid at Croſs Creek not quite three days, when the army moved towards Wilmington, where it arrived a few days after. The governor, after being ſome time at Wilmington, preſſed me to accept a majority in his regiment, telling me alſo, that I ſhould have leave to act with the militia when Lord Cornwallis ſhould return up the country again. Upon this condition I accepted his offer. He gave me his warrant on the 24th of April, and I think it was on the 26th that his Lordſhip marched off with the army for Virginia; ſo that I had only a few hours to recruit. Theſe facts will readily account for the not raiſing Gov. Martin's regiment in North Carolina.

Upon the whole, no one aſſertion of "An Officer," relative to me, in his whole letter, is true, except that I am "*a loyal man.*" For it is not true that my "offers were not rejected."

My offers to raiſe a regiment, and to embody and lead the militia, with the offers of the militia themſelves, *were rejected.* It is not true that I was "firſt appointed to raiſe an independent company;" for when the warrant was offered to me by Maj. Roſs, I refuſed it, for the reaſons I have mentioned. It is not true "that it did not appear that I could raiſe any men in the country;" for it appeared that I did raiſe, even for another, upwards of thirty men in one day, and upwards of ſixty in three. Beſides, this fact is further proved by the ſolicitations of Gov. Martin and Col. Hamilton made to me to raiſe regiments. It is not true, "that it was generally underſtood, if the new levies proved ſucceſsful, that I was to have commanded a regiment." For I had refuſed to be concerned in thoſe levies, from a conviction that they could not prove ſucceſsful in the hands they were placed. Nor is it true "that his Lordſhip was under no obligation to ſtay at Hilſborough;" for both his own proclamation and order declare the contrary.

JAMES MONRO.

PARLIAMENT. [p. 251.]

THE Commons met, for the firſt time ſince the change of miniſtry, on April 8. when Col. Luttrell reminded the Houſe, that previous to the receſs, he had expreſſed a deſire to ſay ſomething relative to the very critical ſituation of Ireland. Now as he ſaw in his place a Rt Hon. Gentleman (Mr Eden), who knew beſt the ſituation of Ireland, he certainly wiſhed that, before his return to Ireland, that Rt Hon. Gentleman would explain to the Houſe a little of the preſent poſture of affairs in Ireland.

Mr Eden ſaid, he was extremely willing to communicate to the Houſe, every point of information in his power, relative to ſo important a ſubject.—He then took a view of the general affairs of Ireland as far back as the ſummer of 1780, and entered into a detail of the progreſs of the principal queſtions debated in the parliament of that kingdom, and the conduct of adminiſtration thereupon, which laſt he repreſented as complying, as far as could be, with the general ſenſe of the nation. This he proved by the *conſtant majority* in the Houſe of Commons, on every queſtion, and the impotence of the oppoſition, which he ſtated to be *ſuch an oppoſition as could give no manner of apprehenſion to adminiſtration.* He then ſtated the progreſs of the volunteer corps of that kingdom, during the above mentioned period to their lateſt reſolutions, which laſt were of ſuch a nature, that the government of Ireland thought it the wiſeſt meaſure they could adopt, to poſtpone the conſideration of them till ſuch time as the adminiſtration of this country could contrive ſome method to conciliate the affections of the people. Several bills propoſed by the leaders of oppoſition then were already aſſented to, and others in train which he apprehended would be for the general good of that country; but ſtill he ſaid, there was ſomething wanted, and until that ſomething be granted them, which was nothing leſs *than to be governed by their own laws*, it would, in his opinion, be as impoſſible to conciliate them to a cordial connection with this kingdom, as to carry the waters of the Thames over the hills of Hampſtead and Highgate.—He ſtated the ſpirit of freedom and independence in the people of Ireland to originate from the firſt time this country had granted them certain

privileges in reſpect to their trade. For imagining at firſt that taking off theſe reſtrictions would be the means of opening new channels of wealth and commerce, and finding, from other cauſes, theſe ineffectual to that purpoſe, they looked up to nothing leſs than being governed by their own laws, independent of the legiſlature of this country; and as it behoved him to give a free and candid opinion on that ſubject, he believed it would be the wiſdom of this country to grant it to them. Several objections no doubt, he ſaid, might be made againſt this meaſure, and one in particular was, that the Iriſh thus empowered might make laws highly injurious to the intereſts of this kingdom; but then when it was conſidered that the King, with the advice of his privy council here, had it in their power to be a check upon the paſſing of ſuch laws, very little danger could be dreaded. He then moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for repealing that part of the act of the 6th of George I. which declares the right of the legiſlature of this kingdom to make laws binding on the people of Ireland."

He did not wiſh to precipitate matters; but gentlemen muſt ſee the neceſſity of doing ſomething ſpeedily, and without the loſs of a moment, to prevent thoſe conſequences which it was not for him ſo much as to think of. They all knew that the parliament of Ireland was to meet to-morrow ſe'nnight, and Mr Grattan would that day propoſe to the Houſe of Commons, a vote for a declaration of rights.—Would it not therefore be expedient to anticipate the wiſhes of Ireland on that head, and to convince her of our ſincere intention to give her every ſecurity in our power for the permanency of her conſtitution, and of that trade which ſhe is ſo anxious to preſerve? As for himſelf, he muſt ſet out on his return for Ireland, either this night or to-morrow morning, and he ſhould be happy to have it in his power to carry over with him the agreeable tidings, that the parliament of England was ready to give the Iriſh every ſatisfaction they could reaſonably require.

He did not deſire that the bill which he moved for ſhould be immediately paſſed; all he looked for was a kind of pledge from that Houſe to carry over with him to Ireland, that the Engliſh parliament would not oppoſe the favourite wiſh and determined reſolution of the Iriſh.

Mr Courtney roſe to ſecond the motion; when Lord Newhaven being on his legs at the ſame time, the Speaker pointed to the latter to proceed. His Lordſhip then ſaid, he ſhould ſupport the motion, if the Houſe thought that the beſt method of quieting the people of Ireland. He wiſhed, however, that a plan of conciliation had come from the new miniſtry, as perhaps it would have a better effect.

Col. Luttrell ſaid, he would ſupport the motion if he thought ſuch a meaſure the only means to quiet the minds, and conciliate the affections, of the people of Ireland. He called upon the Rt Hon. Gentleman who made the motion, to tell the Houſe his ſentiments of the ſalutary effects of ſuch a ſeaſonable repeal.

Mr Eden could not undertake, he ſaid, to pledge himſelf that the meaſure propoſed would give complete ſatisfaction to Ireland; but this he would aver, that, if the motion was rejected, the conſequences would be fatal.

Mr Secretary Fox expreſſed his aſtoniſhment, that the Rt Hon. Gentleman ſhould, on the firſt day of a new adminiſtration taking their ſeats, bring forward a motion on a ſubject of ſuch magnitude and importance without any previous communication with any of his Majeſty's miniſters, who, though young in office, had already had three or four cabinet councils on the ſubject. He ſaid, he would be more willing to compliment the zeal and eagerneſs of the Rt Hon. Gentleman, had he and his colleagues ſhewn but half that zeal upon a former occaſion when the affairs of Ireland were under conſideration, and when, if they had been taken up in the manner they ought to be treated, there would be no occaſion for him, or for any gentleman in that Houſe at preſent, to expreſs their fears and apprehenſions for that kingdom. The Rt Hon. Gentleman had talked much of the *majority* he had in parliament, and relying on theſe majorities as the ſenſe of the people; but he could not but obſerve there was as great a fallacy in truſting to majorities ſometimes there as well as here; for under bad adminiſtrations, majorities did not expreſs the ſenſe of the people, but the corruption of the repreſentatives. In reſpect to the affairs of Ireland, he aſſured the Houſe, that the new adminiſtra-

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tion had already entered very ſeriouſly into that buſineſs; and if the Rt Hon. Gentleman who made the motion would have waited but for a few days, nay he had almoſt ſaid hours, he would find ſuch propoſitions brought before the Houſe, as he truſted would conciliate the people of that country, and bind them to this by every tie of friendſhip and political connection. But this he was not prepared to ſay the preſent motion would effect, though he did not at the ſame time mean to ſay he might not adopt ſomething like it; but that the whole of that buſineſs required ſuch weight and deliberation, that he was not then competent to give a decided opinion. In reſpect to the oppoſition raiſed againſt the adminiſtration of Ireland, and which the Rt Hon. Gentleman had expreſſed himſelf ſo lightly of, he thought quite otherwiſe. The names of Lord Charlemont, Grattan, Yelverton, Flood, and many others, were names of great reſpect both for integrity and abilities; and whatever the Rt Hon. Gentleman might think of them, he truſted in God he ſhould never meet ſuch an oppoſition.—As to the Rt Hon. Gentleman's motion, it was of a dangerous complexion, and ought neither to be paſſed nor rejected. At preſent, he hoped, that if he oppoſed it, the people of Ireland would give him credit that it was only to gain time to form a ſyſtem, on which, as on a firm baſis, a laſting and permanent reconciliation and political connection may be formed between the two countries, to the mutual advantage and ſatisfaction of both. He therefore moved for the order of the day.

Lord Mahon reprobated the motion, as a propoſition of a moſt inſidious nature.

Mr Secretary at War [T. Townſhend] called it a firebrand of a motion.

Mr Herbert wiſhed the motion to be withdrawn till his Majeſty's miniſters could have time to form a liberal ſyſtem for the government of Ireland.

Mr Courtney ſaid, nothing leſs than the repeal of the act of the 6th of George I. would ſatisfy them.

Mr Mansfield enlarged upon the danger of not carrying the motion. It was of very little conſequence, he ſaid, whether it was withdrawn, or got rid of by any other means. It it was got rid of, either by withdrawing it, or by moving the order of the day, or by the previous queſtion, the people of Ireland would equally reſent it.

Mr Sheridan was of another opinion. If it was withdrawn, and Mr Eden declared his motives for ſo doing, the Commons of Ireland would be ſatisfied; but if it went forth, that it was rejected, the temper of the people would ſhew itſelf in quite a different manner.

Mr Eden ſeemed inflexible. He inſiſted either to have his motion carried, or rejected.

Gen. Conway called upon Mr Eden in a peremptory tone, to withdraw his motion. He grew warm, and with ſome heat declared he ought to have a motion paſſed upon him, for having introduced ſuch a motion at ſuch a time. A great cry of *hear! hear! move! move!*

Mr Burke in a few words recommended to Mr Eden to withdraw his motion.

Mr Eden, notwithſtanding all that had been ſaid, ſtill continued his former opinion: however, he would give way to the deſire of the Houſe, and withdraw his motion; though, in his own private opinion, he ought not to do it; and he would aſſure the Houſe, that he would give the moſt fair and candid repreſentation to the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, of the diſpoſition he found in his Majeſty's miniſters to act liberally by Ireland.

The motion was then withdrawn.

Mr Secretary Fox, April 9. brought a meſſage from his Majeſty, which the Speaker read: It was to the following purport—"That his Majeſty, in deep concern for the great jealouſies and diſſenſions which reigned among his loyal ſubjects of Ireland, in regard to matters of the moſt important nature, and anxiouſly wiſhing to remove them, recommended to his parliament to take into their moſt ſerious and ſpeedy conſideration, meaſures moſt conducive to that ſalutary end."—After the reading of this meſſage, Mr Fox begged leave to aſſure the Houſe, that the meſſage which had been juſt read, had not been extorted or occaſioned by any thing that had been ſaid in parliament the day before; but that it would have been equally delivered, if no motion whatever had been previouſly made on the ſame ſubject. It was not the intention of his Majeſty's miniſters to loſe a moment's time in ſo important a buſineſs; they would be highly criminal if they did: but on the other hand, as it was not a temporary remedy that would remove the evils complained of, and prevent the return of diſcontents,

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ſo it would not be proper for parliament to enter upon any meaſure with precipitation:—All that was at preſent neceſſary was, to convince Ireland that this country is fully diſpoſed to give her every ſatisfaction that it would be fit and proper for her to require: but until it ſhould be known clearly and explicitly what were the demands of Ireland, he did not think it would be prudent to come into any meaſure. In the preſent ſtate of affairs, the King, of himſelf, could not gratify the Iriſh; he muſt be aſſiſted by parliament: nor could even the King and parliament of this country finally adjuſt all matters, without the concurrence of the parliament of Ireland: for it would not do now to apply a temporary remedy to the diſorder, as the late adminiſtration had abſurdly done; a temporary expedient would be a mockery: a ſyſtem ſhould be deviſed, that ſhould clearly aſcertain the relative ſituation and conſtitution of both England and Ireland; and upon that ſyſtem ſhould be raiſed a ſtable, permanent, and firm form of government. As this, therefore, could not be the work of a day, as it muſt be the joint work of the parliaments of both kingdoms, he would not propoſe any meaſure this day, but merely an addreſs to his Majeſty, thanking him for his gracious meſſage, and aſſuring him, that, without delay, the Houſe would take into conſideration the great object it adverted to. The Houſe muſt ſee, from what he had already ſaid, in what ſenſe the words *without delay* ſhould be taken: he meant by them, that as ſoon as it ſhould be known here what were the preciſe demands of Ireland, then the Houſe would, without delay, ſet about deviſing means to ſatisfy them, to the mutual advantage of both nations. The new Lord Lieutenant, he ſaid, would ſet out immediately for his government; he would carry over with him the moſt poſitive aſſurances of the ſincere diſpoſition of his Majeſty's miniſters to ſatisfy Ireland; and he made no doubt but the Iriſh would look upon the meſſage that had been juſt read, and the addreſs he was going to move, as a pledge of the ſincerity of their intentions towards Ireland. Mr Fox concluded with moving an addreſs to his Majeſty, echoing back the words of the meſſage, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

A ſimilar meſſage was preſented to the Houſe of Lords on April 11. by Lord Shelburne, and a like addreſs voted.

The Lord Advocate now roſe, and requeſted the Houſe would favour him with their attention, whilſt he ſhould endeavour to give them ſome account of the proceedings of their committee of ſecrecy on the affairs of India. He apologiſed for having undertaken a taſk, which if it had not been impoſed on him in ſome meaſure, by his duty as chairman of the committee, he would not have been ſo preſumptuous as to have taken up. When, in conjunction with other members of the ſecret committee, he had entered upon the great inquiry that had been chalked out for them by parliament, he had one quality, which, though of a negative nature, was very requiſite in ſuch buſineſs—he was without prejudice or prepoſſeſſion; of all worldly affairs, thoſe of India were the affairs of which he had the leaſt knowledge; his mind therefore was unbiaſſed; and he had reſolved from the beginning that it ſhould remain ſo, if he could act up to his reſolution. To this end he had reſiſted the offers made by ſome gentlemen who might be intereſted in the event of the inquiry: They had offered to aſſiſt the committee with their teſtimony; but he declined their offer, on this principle, he wiſhed not to blend part of this teſtimony with his reſearches after truth; which he was reſolved to diſcover in the records of the India Company, and no where elſe. He paid ſeveral compliments to the committee for their aſſiduity and perſeverance, and particularly to Mr Ord, whoſe talents for buſineſs and abilities were ſuch, that let the government of this country be in what hands it might, the rulers of the ſtate would act a very unwiſe and imprudent part if they did not avail themſelves of the abilities of that gentleman.

To turn the thoughts of the Houſe to the ſtate of affairs in India at the time the inquiry was ſet on foot, he begged that gentlemen would recollect, that Hyder Ally, a powerful and formidable prince, had, by care and unremitted attention, brought his vaſt army to ſuch a degree of diſcipline, as had never been known before in the army of any Indian power; he had then poured like a torrent into the Carnatic; fought and defeated our troops, and brought ſuch diſgrace on the Britiſh arms in the Eaſt Indies, as had never been before experienced in India.—This defeat and this diſgrace had awakened that Houſe to a

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ſenſe of the danger with which ſome of the moſt valuable poſſeſſions of the Britiſh crown were menaced; the diſgrace and diſcomfiture were felt by every one; but the cauſes that had produced them were at the time unknown; to inquire into them was naturally the firſt ſtep of parliament; and for the purpoſes of inquiry the ſecret committee had been appointed: The reſult of the labours of that committee he was about to lay before the Houſe.—When Lord Clive went the ſecond time to India, he laid down a ſyſtem, which, if it had been purſued ever ſince, would, in his opinion, have prevented all thoſe calamities which had befallen us in that part of the world. Lord Clive, feeling that the Eaſt-India Company had been eſtabliſhed ſolely for commercial purpoſes, and that war was to be conſidered in India only as the means of preſerving and defending our trade, with wiſdom which did honour to his memory, had laid down a ſyſtem of *defence*, which, while it excluded the idea of wars for *conqueſt* kept up military eſtabliſhments for the only purpoſes for which they ought to be any where kept up—merely for defence. According to that Noble Lord's ſyſtem, war was to become, as it certainly ought to be, a ſecondary object, ſubſervient to commerce. But his ſyſtem had ſoon been forgotten; and wars had afterwards been undertaken, not to preſerve our trade and ſettlements, but to extend our conqueſts; the obvious conſequence of which muſt be, to raiſe up enemies, by making the neighbouring Indian powers tremble for their independence, and confederate to ſupport it. Lord Clive very wiſely reſtored a vaſt tract of country to Sujah-ul-Dowla; and nevertheleſs retained territories as extenſive as thoſe of any empire in Europe, that of Ruſſia only excepted. The territories retained were not only vaſt in their extent, but ſingularly fruitful, and wonderfully rich in treaſure and population. Happy had it been for this country, if our rulers in India had been ſatisfied with this extent of territory! Happy, had they not endeavoured to eclipſe in conqueſts Alexander or Aurengzebe; and reaped laurels barren of honour, or, at leaſt, of advantage to this country!

Our ſettlements in India were ſurrounded, he ſaid, by very powerful nations; in that part of the world the conterminous powers were, the Marattas, Hyder Ally, the Nyſaim of the Decan, the Rajah of that country, over which the prime miniſter of the King of the Marattas always preſides, the Nabob of Arcot, and the Rajah of Tanjore. What was the ſtate of our affairs at preſent with reſpect to theſe different powers? With the Marattas we are at open war; and to that war might be attributed all our diſaſters in that part of the world. With Hyder Ally we were at open war; he hoped, indeed, that by the judicious arrangements made by Sir Eyre Coote, and the ſignal victory he had obtained, Hyder Ally was no longer in a ſtate to alarm this country: however, in this he had nothing more than *hopes* to go upon; and therefore to confine himſelf to the records of the India Company, the only official documents on which he could with certainty rely, he was juſtified in ſaying, that Hyder Ally was ſtill in the heart of the Carnatic. From the Nyſaim of the Decan the preſidency of Madraſs had endeavoured to withhold a tribute, in conſideration of which that prince had permitted them to enjoy a large tract of land, to which he had as juſt a right as the crown of this kingdom has to any part of his dominions. The payment of this tribute, it is true, had been diſcontinued for ſome years; but the juſtice of the claim had never been diſputed, till a particular period arrived, when, of all others, it muſt neceſſarily have been moſt imprudent and impolitic to call it in queſtion; this was the period when we were at war with the Marattas. The Prince of the Decan, aſtoniſhed at the inſolent denial on our part of his right to the tribute, thought it high time to take ſuch meaſures as ſhould enable him to chaſtiſe (to make uſe of his own expreſſion) a nation whom no faith could ever bind, whom no treaty could ever tie down. Sorry was he to ſay, that this opinion of our want of faith had ſpread all over India; and ſtill more ſorry he was that there was ſo much foundation for an opinion, which, while it was injurious to our honour as a nation, threatened us with calamities, that, if not timely prevented, would probably end in the annihilation of our dominions in that part of the world. There were two princes of other ſtates who aſpired each to be prime miniſter to the King of the Marattas, who, by the by, is a mere cypher, or ſhadow of royalty, the power reſiding all in the prime miniſter; the friendſhip of theſe

theſe two princes had been courted at the ſame time, by the preſidency of Madraſs, and the government of Bengal, both acting in ſuch oppoſite intereſts, that if they ſhould cloſe with one of them, they muſt break their engagements with the other. They muſt conquer the country, which would give the candidate for the Vizirſhip of the King of the Marattas, and, in return, they were to have the Contour Circars, a country of conſiderable extent. Theſe princes, finding themſelves deceived by us, could not be ſuppoſed to be our friends: the Nyſaim of the Decan we had irritated by the attempt to diſpute his right to claim his juſt tribute, which the preſidency of Madraſs had afterwards been obliged, with diſgrace, to acknowledge, and to pay. Hyder Ally and the Marattas were at open war with us: and the only two friends we had left, the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore, were in ſo diſtreſſed a ſituation, that they were not able to aſſiſt us. When Hyder Ally ravaged, and carried every thing before him with fire and ſword, theſe two princes had it not in their power to give us the leaſt ſuccour. The Nabob told our General, Sir Eyre Coote, that he had neither money nor troops; and that his country was completely exhauſted. The Rajah declared, that he found himſelf in the moſt deplorable ſtate; he had agreed to give us a certain number of lacks of rupees annually, for which our government was to defend his country; no more than half of the number of troops ſtipulated to be kept up for his ſupport had ever been employed, ſo that there was a ſaving on our part of juſt half the money, which was regularly paid by the Rajah; and yet our rulers had not been aſhamed to call upon him for corn, proviſions, &c. for the army, when in fact they knew he had none to give. A very great falling off had appeared in the cultivation of the lands of Tanjore; and for this reaſon—the Nabob ſtill laid claim to that country; and whenever he was called upon for ſubſidies, he never failed to reply, that his revenues had ſo decreaſed ſince he had loſt Tanjore, that he had it no longer in his power to be as liberal of ſupplies as he had formerly been, and would ſtill continue to be, if he could. Some one, he perceived, had inſpired the Nabob with an idea that he might poſſibly recover the Tanjore country again; and this apprehenſion of a new revolution, was what had prevented the people from cultivating a country, which from all accounts he was warranted to ſay, was naturally one of the paradiſes of India. It would be needleſs, in his opinion, that the Nabob and Rajah ſhould be both given to underſtand that ſuch a revolution muſt not take place; this would take from the former the vain idea of recovering it; and give ſuch ſecurity to the latter, that his people would no longer be afraid to cultivate their fertile plains.

The ſettlement or iſland of Bombay, he deemed the ſource of all our wars with the Marattas. That ſettlement, which had come to us as a part of the fortune of the Infanta Catharine of Portugal, Queen to our Charles II. ſo far from being able to defray its own eſtabliſhment, was obliged to draw annually upon Bengal for 200,000l. To ſee if it might not be poſſible to raiſe this ſum from territories which ſhould be conquered on the continent, wars had often been undertaken by that ſetttlement, under this idea, that Bengal would not ſuffer Bombay to fall; and therefore the wars of Bombay became the wars of Bengal. In his mind, this thirſt for money would ruin us, by raiſing up againſt us the country-powers, who could find no ſecurity in treaties againſt our rapacity and ambition; and therefore they would confederate againſt us, till they ſhould, in the end, entirely extirpate our ſettlements in that part of the world; and therefore he thought it would be more prudent in us to make Bengal ſtill continue to pay 200,000l. a-year towards the ſupport of Bombay, than to ſuffer the latter to attempt conqueſts on the continent; becauſe, excluſive of the injuſtice of the war, we had little to gain, and every thing to loſe.

The preſidency of Madraſs afforded ample field for reflection: With a revenue little more than equal to the ſupport of peace-eſtabliſhment, it had weakly plunged into a war. During the laſt twelve years, it had paſſed four in wars, and eight in profound peace; and yet, though it had in the four years war expended more than all its ſavings, or rather more than the whole of its income for the eight years, it had provoked another war, without any uſeful object, or the means of carrying it on. But as if this was not ſufficient, at the very time the preſidency had drawn upon them the

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arms of Hyder Ally, they were making a powerful enemy to themſelves in the perſon of the Prince of the Decan, whoſe tribute they had not only with-held, but whoſe right to it they had denied; till they found themſelves obliged ſhamefully to ſubmit to him; and then, while they were making head againſt Hyder Ally, they were awed by an army on their frontier, which they were obliged not only to feed but to pay.

Such was nearly the ſtate of our poſſeſſions in India; a ſtate to which they had been brought, by a departure from that wiſe ſyſtem of defence which Lord Clive had eſtabliſhed there after his ſecond voyage to that quarter of the globe, if not worſe; and ſuch would likely be our poſſeſſions, till we ſhould reſort again to that ſyſtem, and thereby root up the poſſibility of our future governors indulging their ambition and avarice, by wars, which muſt produce the ruin of our empire in India. Something ſhould be done to convince the powers of that country, that we are reſolved in future to act ſuch a part on the great theatre of India, as ſhall convince them that we will not ſuffer our ſubjects any longer to bring diſgrace upon our name by their wanton ambition, corruption, and peculation; and that, in future, England ſhall be as remarkable for her fidelity to treaties, as, from the conduct of ſome of the Company's ſervants, at preſent ſhe may be thought otherwiſe. This, he conceived, ſhould be done by ſending over ſome perſons of rank and character, who, acting under the joint authority of Parliament and the Company, would ſee that the rulers of our Indian dominions adhered to thoſe principles which ſhould be laid down for them by the Directors; and that they ſhould not preſume to diſobey the orders that might be ſent to them from the board. At preſent, if any man wiſhed to learn found policy and morality, he might find both in the orders of the Directors of the India Company to their ſervants abroad; but in their records a man might alſo learn how to fritter down and explain away thoſe orders; and, provided the diſobedience of them had been attended with the acquiſition of a round ſum of money, no more notice was ever taken of ſuch diſobedience of orders.—Such was the outline of the regulations it would, in his opinion, be neceſſary to make; and if he ſhould learn from miniſters, that they did not claſh with any ſyſtem they might have adopted reſpecting India, he would, at proper opportunities, ſubmit them to the Houſe. He was not deſirous of taking the lead in a buſineſs of that nature; he would willingly reſign the firſt place to any miniſter, who ſhould wiſh to fill it; and he would, for his own part, reſt ſatisfied with filling the 2d, 3d, 4th, or 5th place in carrying into effect the great and neceſſary buſineſs of the reformation in India. But if no one would ſtep forward and take up that buſineſs, he ſhould purſue it himſelf, in the fulleſt confidence that the loſs of the brighteſt gem now in the crown of Great Britain, might be the conſequence of our neglecting the preſent opportunity. The revenue of this country received annually 1,300,000l. from duties on India goods, excluſive of the benefit ariſing to our manufactures from the trade to India; and the advantage the nation derived from it in point of navigation; it was therefore highly incumbent on parliament to deviſe means as ſpeedily as poſſible, that might prevent the calamities that would befal this country, if ſuch reſources of wealth and proſperity ſhould be cut off from her.

In the alluſions that he might make to particular perſons, he begged he might be underſtood not to be influenced by any perſonal diſlike or reſentment; he had no connection with Indian affairs; no knowledge of them but ſuch as he derived from the Company's records; and therefore he might be preſumed to be influenced only by a regard for juſtice, and a love for his country. He could not help, however, obſerving ſomething as to the conduct of Governor Haſtings, who had abſolutely refuſed to obey the Company's orders on a particular occaſion, under an idea that he would not ſacrifice to the authority of the Company, rights which he enjoyed under an act of parliament;—and alſo the extraordinary conduct of telling the Company, that he would borrow money, without telling them the ſum, which, at the time, he informed them, ought to be unlimited; and all this for a war, in which nothing could be gained but the envy, hatred, and ill-will of the neighbouring country powers.

The learned Lord then informed the Houſe, that he intended to move, that the reports from the ſecret committee be referred to the conſideration of a committee of the whole Houſe; in that committee he propoſed to move certain reſo-

lutions to eſtabliſh facts; then others to form opinions on theſe facts; and laſtly, if the Houſe ſhould ſee things in the ſame light that he did, he would follow all theſe with reſolutions againſt thoſe perſons, who, in his opinion, deſerved cenſure for their conduct in India. He wiſhed only that juſtice might be done; and therefore, if thoſe gentlemen who might be the objects of his reſolutions ſhould be innocent, it muſt of courſe be his wiſh, that they might be acquitted; if guilty, that they might be puniſhed. He ſaid, that as the variety of matter he had to embrace referred to a great number of objects, he would, as occaſion ſhould offer, day after day, move ſome reſolutions, till he ſhould have got through the whole of the buſineſs. He concluded by moving, that the reports from the ſecret committee be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on Monday next. The learned Lord then ſat down, after having been on his legs for two hours and a half; and having delivered himſelf with aſtoniſhing clearneſs, judgement, and eloquence, on a ſubject ſo very foreign to his purſuits in life.

Lord Lewiſham ſeconded the motion; he ſpoke only for three or four minutes, and confined himſelf entirely to a panegyric on the Lord Advocate.

Sir T. Rumbold joined a good deal in the panegyric, expreſſing his aſtoniſhment, how in ſo ſhort a time the learned Lord could have acquired ſuch a knowledge of Indian affairs. He then went into a ſlight defence of his own conduct, reſerving himſelf principally for the day when the charge ſhould be particulariſed againſt him. -He had ſerved his country to the beſt of his judgement; in any thing if he had done wrong, it was from error, and not from deſign; and therefore he hoped the Houſe would not purſue him in their anger, but look with indulgence over the errors that ſhould appear to have originated ſolely in the head, and not to have proceeded in the leaſt degree from the heart.—His ſituation at Madraſs, he ſaid, had been very critical indeed; having an army of 30,000 men to maintain, without any money to pay them; and frequently, when, by the moſt active exertions, he had been able to raiſe money to pay them on the 1ſt of one month, did not know where to find money to pay them again on the 1ſt of the enſuing month. In this ſituation, he had been obliged to undertake the reduction of Pondicherry, which was not effected without very conſiderable expence. For this ſervice he had received thanks from Europe; and he did not expect that he ſhould find himſelf a ſubject for accuſation. He thought alſo that it would have been a conſiderable ſervice to his country, if he had been able, to free the Company from the tribute to the Decan; nor did the prince march to the frontiers of the Carnatic, till he knew that the treaſury of Bengal was exhauſted.

Mr Secretary Fox, in reply to ſomething that had dropt from the Lord Advocate, ſaid, he could aſſure the learned Lord, that whoever ſhould aſſiſt in rooting out corruption, could not claſh with an adminiſtration which founded its hope for ſupport in the determined reſolution it had laid down, to wage eternal war with corruption; in ſuch a career the learned Lord might expect the firmeſt ſupport from his Majeſty's miniſters. Mr Fox then adverted to the influence of the late miniſters over the India Company, at the election of Directors, &c. to which he aſcribed a part of our calamities. When the learned Lord had drawn the picture of the Eaſt, he ſeemed to be holding up the picture of the Weſt; for the Weſt had been loſt by that very ſpecies of tyranny which now endangered that brighteſt remain of the Britiſh Crown—our empire in India. He did not approve of ſending out a commiſſion to that country: ſupervifors had been there before, but without producing any good end; nor did he ſee what neceſſity there could be for ſending out ſupervifors to controul a bad government, while the Company had it in their power to ſend out good Governors in the firſt inſtance.

Gov. Johnſtone blamed the policy of this country for the corruption of the Eaſt. No examples were held out to terrify; no models to imitate. Gen. Clavering had left behind him the higheſt reputation: he was known not to have touched a ſhilling by peculation in India, notwithſtanding the great opportunities he had; and yet the Company had not raiſed ſo much as a ſtone to record the name of ſuch a phenomenon in the Eaſt Indies. Gen. Monſon was another upright character, and ſo were others, all of whom had been ſent out by the late miniſtry. He did not blame the Directors ſo much as the proprietors of ſtock; for when the former diſplaced officers or ſervants for miſbehaviour, the latter immediately

diately reſtored them. He ſpoke to ſeveral points of the Lord Advocate's ſpeech, the moſt of which he approved of; but he could not agree with him, that Bombay ought not to have any other ſettlement; he thought, on the contrary, that it ought, on account of our ſhipping.

The motion was agreed to.

Gen. Smith moved, April 10. that the reports from the committee on the affairs relative to the ſupreme court of judicature of Bengal ſhould be referred to a committee of the whole Houſe. In prefacing his motion, he entered generally, but clearly, into the ſtate of civil judicature in that country; adverted to the conſtitution of the mayor's court at Calcutta, and proved, that the ſole cauſe of inſtituting the ſupreme court of judicature in Bengal was the abuſes which daily reſulted from the mayor's court being ſubject to the influence of the governor and council. Hence he deduced ſtrong arguments to prove, that the end of that inſtitution was completely defeated by Sir Elijah Impey's accepting a place under that very governor and council whoſe arbitrary proceedings he was appointed chiefly to controul. He next adverted to the ſituation of the Mahomedan judges, who had been confined for near two years and a half, and were ſtill in actual cuſtody at Calcutta; and to them he thought a very ample compenſation ought to be made for the injuries they ſuſtained; and accordingly the committee in their report had recommended ſuch a meaſure to the Houſe.

Sir R. Sutton ſaid, the matter of compenſation to the Mahomedan judges was entirely extrajudicial, and contrary to the forms and powers of the committee.

Mr Burke was hurt that forms ſhould ſtand in the way of juſtice: it was the eſſence of juſtice, that perſons ſubſtantially injured ſhould be ſubſtantially relieved. The Mahomedan judges had been grievouſly injured; and therefore they ought to be amply compenſated; and he could not conceive the committee had exceeded their powers in recommending ſuch a meaſure. He could not bear that forms ſhould be raiſed up to fence out juſtice.

The motion paſſed without a negative.

Hiſtory of Gardening, concluded. [p. 253.].

WE have ſeen what Moor-park was, when pronounced a ſtandard. But as no ſucceeding generation, in an opulent and luxurious country, contents itſelf with the perfection eſtabliſhed by its anceſtors, more perfect perfection was ſtill ſought; and improvements had gone on, till London and Wiſe had ſtocked our gardens with giants, animals, monſters*, coats of arms and mottoes in yew, box, and holly. Abſurdity could go no farther, and the tide turned. Bridgeman, the next faſhionable deſigner of gardens, was far more chaſte; and whether from good ſenſe, or that the nation had been ſtruck and reformed by the admirable paper in the Guardian, N° 173, he baniſhed verdant ſculpture, and did not even revert to the ſquare preciſion of the foregoing age. He enlarged his plans, diſdained to make every diviſion tally to its oppoſite, and though he ſtill adhered much to ſtrait walks with high clipped hedges, they were only his great lines; the reſt he diverſified by wilderneſs, and with looſe groves of oak, though ſtill within ſurrounding hedges. I have obſerved in the garden at Gubbins † in Hertfordſhire many detached thoughts, that ſtrongly indicate the dawn of modern taſte. As his reformation gained footing, he ventured farther, and in the royal garden at Richmond dared to introduce cultivated fields, and even morſels of a foreſt appearance, by the ſides of thoſe endleſs and tireſome walks, that ſtretched out of one into another without intermiſſion. But this was not till other innovators had broke looſe too from rigid ſymmetry.

But the capital ſtroke, the leading ſtep to all that has followed, was (I believe the firſt thought was Bridgeman's) the deſtruction of walls for boundaries, and the invention of *foſſés*—an attempt then deemed ſo aſtoniſhing, that the common people called them Ha! Ha's! to expreſs their ſurpriſe at finding a ſudden and unperceived check to their walk.

One of the firſt gardens planted in this ſimple though ſtill formal ſtyle, was my father's, at Houghton. It was laid out by Mr Eyre, an imitator of Bridgeman.

* On the piers of a garden-gate not far from Paris I obſerved two very coquet ſphinxes. Theſe lady monſters had ſtraw hats gracefully ſmart on one ſide of their heads, and ſilken clocks half veiling their necks; all executed in ſtone.

† The ſeat of the late Sir Jeremy Sambroke. It had formerly belonged to Lady More, mother-in-law of Sir Thomas More, and had been tyrannically wrenched from her by Henry VIII. on the execution of Sir Thomas, though not her ſon, and though her jointure from a former huſband.

It contains three and twenty acres, then reckoned a conſiderable portion.

I call a ſunk fence the leading ſtep, for theſe reaſons. No ſooner was this ſimple enchantment made, than levelling, mowing, and rolling, followed. The contiguous ground of the park without the ſunk fence was to be harmoniſed with the lawn within; and the garden in its turn was to be ſet free from its prim regularity, that it might aſſort with the wilder country without. The ſunk fence aſcertained the ſpecific garden, but, that it might not draw too obvious a line of diſtinction between the neat and the rude, the contiguous out-lying parts came to be included in a kind of general deſign: and when nature was taken into the plan, under improvements, every ſtep that was made pointed out new beauties, and inſpired new ideas. At that moment appeared Kent, painter enough to taſte the charms of landſcape, bold and opinionative enough to dare and to dictate, and born with a genius to ſtrike out a great ſyſtem from the twilight of imperfect eſſays. He leaped the fence, and ſaw that all nature was a garden. He felt the delicious contraſt of hill and valley changing imperceptibly into each other, taſted the beauty of the gentle ſwell, or concave ſcoop, and remarked how looſe groves crowned an eaſy eminence with happy ornament; and while they called in the diſtant view between their graceful ſtems, removed and extended the perſpective by deluſive compariſon.

Thus the pencil of his imagination beſtowed all the arts of landſcape on the ſcenes he handled. The great principles on which he worked were perſpective, and light and ſhade. Groupes of trees broke too uniform or too extenſive a lawn; evergreens and woods were oppoſed to the glare of the champain; and where the view was leſs fortunate, or ſo much expoſed as to be beheld at once, he blotted out ſome parts by thick ſhades, to divide it into variety, or to make the richeſt ſcene more enchanting, by reſerving it to a farther advance of the ſpectator's ſtep. Thus ſelecting favourite objects, and veiling deformities by ſcreens of plantation; ſometimes allowing the rudeſt waſte to add its foil to the richeſt theatre, he realized the compoſitions of the greateſt maſters in painting. Where objects were wanting to animate his horizon, his taſte as an architect could beſtow immediate termination.

But of all the beauties he added to the face of this beautiful country, none ſurpaſſed his management of water. Adieu to canals, circular baſons, and caſcades tumbling down marble ſteps, that laſt abſurd magnificence of Italian and French villas. The forced elevation of cataracts was no more. The gentle ſtream was taught to ſerpentize ſeemingly at its pleaſure, and where diſcontinued by different levels, its courſe appeared to be concealed by thickets properly interſperſed, and glittered again at a diſtance where it might be ſuppoſed naturally to arrive. Its borders were ſmoothed, but preſerved their waving irregularity. A few trees ſcattered here and there on its edges ſprinkled the tame bank that accompanied its meanders; and when it diſappeared among the hills, ſhades deſcending from the heights leaned towards its progreſs, and framed the diſtant point of light under which it was loſt, as it turned aſide to either hand of the blue horizon.

Thus dealing in none but the colours of nature, and catching its moſt favourable features, men ſaw a new creation opening before their eyes. The living landſcape was chaſtened or poliſhed, not transformed. Freedom was given to the forms of trees; they extended their branches unreſtricted, and where any eminent oak, or maſter beech had eſcaped maiming, and ſurvived the foreſt, buſh and bramble was removed, and all its honours were reſtored to diſtinguiſh and ſhade the plain. Where the united plumage of an ancient wood extended wide its undulating canopy, and ſtood venerable in its darkneſs, Kent thinned the foremoſt ranks, and left but ſo many detached and ſcattered trees as ſoftened the approach of gloom, and blended a chequered light with the thus lengthened ſhadows of the remaining columns.

Succeeding artiſts have added new maſter-ſtrokes to theſe touches; perhaps improved or brought to perfection ſome that I have named. The introduction of foreign trees and plants, which we owe principally to Archibald Duke of Argyle, contributed eſſentially to the richneſs of colouring ſo peculiar to our modern landſcape. The mixture of various greens, the contraſt of forms between our foreſt-trees and the northern and Weſt-Indian firs and pines, are improvements more recent than Kent, or but little known to him. The weeping willow, and every florid ſhrub, each tree of delicate or bold leaf, are new tints

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in the compoſition of our gardens. The laſt century was certainly acquainted with many of thoſe rare plants we now admire. The Weymouth pine has long been naturalized here; the patriarch plant ſtill exiſts at Longleat. The light and graceful acacia was known as early; witneſs thoſe ancient ſtems in the court of Bedford-houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare; and in the Biſhop of London's garden at Fulham are many exotics of very ancient date. I doubt therefore whether the difficulty of preſerving them in a clime ſo foreign to their nature did not convince our anceſtors of their inutility in general, unleſs the ſhapelineſs of the lime and horſe-cheſnut, which accorded ſo well with eſtabliſhed regularity, and which thence and from their novelty grew in faſhion, did not occaſion the neglect of the more curious plants.

That Kent's ideas were but rarely great, was in ſome meaſure owing to the novelty of his art. It would have been difficult to have tranſported the ſtyle of gardening at once from a few acres to tumbling of foreſts: and though new faſhions often lead men to the moſt oppoſite exceſſes, it could not be the caſe in gardening, where the experiments would have been ſo expenſive. Yet it is true too, that the features in Kent's landſkips were ſeldom majeſtic. His clumps were puny; he aimed at immediate effect, and planted not for futurity. One ſees no large woods ſketched out by his direction. Nor are we yet entirely riſen above a too great frequency of ſmall clumps, eſpecially in the elbows of ſerpentine rivers. How common to ſee three or four beeches, then as many larches, a third knot of cypreſſes, and a revolution of all three! Kent's laſt deſigns were in a higher ſtyle, as his ideas opened on ſucceſs. The north terras at Claremont was much ſuperior to the reſt of the garden.

A return of ſome particular thoughts was common to him with other painters, and made his *hand* known. A ſmall lake edged by a winding bank, with ſcattered trees that led to a ſeat at the head of the pond, was common to Claremont, Eſher, and others of his deſigns. At Eſher,

Where Kent and Nature vied for Pelham's love,

the proſpects more than aided the painter's genius. — They marked out the points where his art was neceſſary or not; but thence left his judgement in poſſeſſion of all its glory.

Having routed *profeſſed* art, for the modern gardener exerts his talents to conceal his art, Kent, like other reformers, knew not how to ſtop at the juſt limits. He had followed Nature, and imitated her ſo happily, that he began to think all her works were equally proper for imitation. In Kenſington garden he planted dead trees, to give a greater air of truth to the ſcene — but he was ſoon laughed out of this exceſs. His ruling principle was, that *Nature abhors a ſtraight line.*—His mimics, for every genius has his apes, ſeemed to think that ſhe could love nothing but what was crooked. Yet ſo many men of taſte of all ranks devoted themſelves to the new improvements, that it is ſurpriſing how much beauty has been ſtruck out, with how few abſurdities. Still in ſome lights the reformation ſeems to me to have been puſhed too far. Though an avenue croſſing a park, or ſeparating a lawn, and intercepting views from the ſeat to which it leads, are capital faults, yet a great avenue * cut through woods, perhaps before entering a park, has a noble air. In other places the total baniſhment of all particular neatneſs immediately about a houſe, which is frequently left gazing by itſelf in the middle of a park, is a defect. Sheltered and even cloſe walks in ſo very uncertain a climate as ours, are comforts ill exchanged for the few picturesque days that we enjoy: and whenever a family can purloin a warm and even ſomething of an old-faſhioned garden from the landſcape deſigned for them by the undertaker in faſhion, without interfering with the picture, they will find ſatisfactions on thoſe days that do not invite ſtrangers to come and ſee their improvements.

Fountains have with great reaſon been baniſhed from gardens as unnatural; but it ſurpriſes me that they have not been allotted to their proper poſitions, to cities, towns, and the courts of great houſes, as proper accompaniments to architecture,

* Of this kind one of the moſt noble is that of Stanſtead, the ſeat of the Earl of Halifax, traverſing an ancient wood for two miles and bounded by the ſea. The very extenſive lawns at that ſeat, richly incloſed by venerable beech woods, and chequered by ſingle beeches of veſt ſize, particularly when you ſtand in the portico of the temple, and ſurvey the landſcape that waſtes itſelf in rivers of broken ſea, recal ſuch exact pictures of Claud Lorrain, that it is difficult to conceive that he did not paint them from this very ſpot.

chitecture, and as works of grandeur in themſelves. Their decorations admit the utmoſt invention; and when the waters are thrown up to different ſtages, and tumble over their border, nothing has a more impoſing or a more refreſhing ſound. A palace demands its external graces and attributes as much as a garden. Fountains and cypreſſes peculiarly become buildings; and no man can have been at Rome, and ſeen the vaſt baſons of marble daſhed with perpetual caſcades in the area of St Peter's, without retaining an idea of taſte and ſplendor. Thoſe in the piazza Navona are as uſeful as ſublimely conceived.

Grottoes in this climate are receſſes only to be looked at tranſiently. When they are regularly compoſed within of ſymmetry and architecture, as in Italy, they are only ſplendid improprieties. The moſt judiciouſly, indeed moſt fortunately placed grotto, is that at Stourhead, where the river burſts from the urn of its god, and paſſes on its courſe through the cave.

But it is not my buſineſs to lay down rules for gardens, but to give the hiſtory of them. A ſyſtem of rules puſhed to a great degree of refinement, and collected from the beſt examples and practice, has been lately given in a book intitled, *Obſervations on modern Gardening*.

The author divides his ſubject into gardens, parks, farms, and ridings. I do not mean to find fault with this diviſion. Directions are requiſite to each kind, and each has its department at many of the great ſcenes from whence he drew his obſervations. In the hiſtoric light, I diſtinguiſh them into the garden that connects itſelf with a park, into the ornamented farm, and into the foreſt or ſavage garden. Kent, as I have ſhown, invented or eſtabliſhed the firſt ſort. Mr Philip Southcote founded the ſecond or *ferme ornée*, of which is a very juſt deſcription in the author I have been quoting. The third I think he has not enough diſtinguiſhed. I mean that kind of alpine ſcene, compoſed almoſt wholly of pines and firs, a few birch, and ſuch trees as aſſimilate with a ſavage and mountainous country. Mr Charles Hamilton at Pain's hill, in my opinion, has given a perfect example of this mode in the utmoſt boundary of his garden. All is great, and foreign, and rude; the walks ſeem not deſigned, but cut through the wood of pines; and the ſtyle of the whole is ſo grand, and conducted with ſo ſerious an air of wild and uncultivated extent, that when you look down on this ſeeming foreſt, you are amazed to find it contain a very few acres. In general, except as a ſcreen to conceal ſome deformity, or as a ſhelter in winter, I am not fond of total plantations of evergreens. Firs in particular form a very ungraceful ſummit, all broken into angles.

Sir Henry Engleſield was one of the firſt improvers on the new ſtyle, and ſelected with ſingular taſte that chief beauty of all gardens, proſpect and fortunate points of view. We tire of all the painter's art when it wants theſe finiſhing touches. The faireſt ſcenes, that depend on themſelves alone, weary when often ſeen. The Doric portico, the Palladian bridge, the Gothic ruin, the Chineſe pagoda, that ſurpriſe the ſtranger, ſoon loſe their charms to their ſurfeited maſter. The lake that floats the valley is ſtill more lifeleſs, and its lord ſeldom enjoys his expence but when he ſhows it to a viſitor. But the ornament whoſe merit ſooneſt fades, is the hermitage or ſcene adapted to contemplation. It is almoſt comic to ſet aſide a quarter of one's garden to be melancholy in.

The moſt imminent danger that threatens the preſent, as it has ever done all taſte, is the purſuit of variety. A modern French writer has in a very affected phraſe given a juſt account of this, I will call it, diſtemper. He ſays, *l'ennui du beau amene le gout du ſingulier*. The noble ſimplicity of the Auguſtan age was driven out by falſe taſte. The gigantic, the puerile, the quaint, and at laſt the barbarous, and the monkiſh, had each their ſucceſſive admirers. Muſic has been improved till it is a ſcience of tricks and ſlight of hand: the ſober greatneſs of Titian is loſt, and painting ſince Carlo Maratti has little more relief than Indian paper. Barromini twiſted and curled architecture as if it was ſubject to the change of faſhions like a head of hair. If we once loſe ſight of the propriety of landſcape in our gardens, we ſhall wander into all the fantaſtic ſharawadgis of the Chineſe. We have diſcovered the point of perfection. We have given the true model of gardening to the world; let other countries mimic or corrupt our taſte; but let it reign here on its verdant throne, original by its elegant ſimplicity, and proud of no other art than that of ſoftening nature's harſhneſſes, and copying her graceful touch.

The ingenious author of the Obſervations on modern Gardening is, I think,

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too rigid, when he condemns ſome deceptions becauſe they have been often uſed. If thoſe deceptions, as a feigned ſteeple of a diſtant church, or an unreal bridge to diſguiſe the termination of water, were intended only to ſurpriſe, they were indeed tricks that would not bear repetition; but being intended to improve the landſcape, are no more to be condemned becauſe common, than they would be if employed by a painter in the compoſition of a picture. Ought one man's garden to be deprived of a happy object, becauſe that object has been employed by another? The more we exact novelty, the ſooner our taſte will be vitiated. Situations are every where ſo various, that there never can be a ſameneſs, while the diſpoſition of the ground is ſtudied and followed, and every incident of view turned to advantage.

In the mean time, how rich, how gay, how pictureſque the face of the country! The demolition of walls laying open each improvement, every journey is made through a ſucceſſion of pictures; and even where taſte is wanting in the ſpot improved, the general view is embelliſhed by a variety. If no relapſe to barbariſm, formality, and ſecluſion, is made, what landſcapes will dignify every quarter of our iſland, when the daily plantations that are making have attained venerable maturity! A ſpecimen of what our gardens will be, may be ſeen at Petworth, where the portion of the park neareſt the houſe has been allotted to the modern ſtyle. It is a garden of oaks two hundred years old. If there is a fault in ſo auguſt a fragment of improved nature, it is, that the ſize of the trees are out of all proportion to the ſhrubs and accompaniments.

It was fortunate for the country and Mr Kent that he was ſucceeded by a very able maſter; and did living artiſts come within my plan, I ſhould be glad to do juſtice to Mr Brown; but he may be a gainer, by being reſerved for ſome abler pen.

In general it is probably true, that the poſſeſſor, if he has any taſte, muſt be the beſt deſigner of his own improvements. He ſees his ſituation in all ſeaſons of the year, at all times of the day. He knows where beauty will not claſh with convenience; and obſerves, in his ſilent walks or accidental rides, a thouſand hints that muſt eſcape a perſon who in a few days ſketches out a pretty picture, but has not had leiſure to examine the details and relations of every part.

NEW BOOKS.

Twelve Diſcourſes introductory to the ſtudy of Divinity, in which the principles of the Chriſtian Religion are attempted to be laid down with plainneſs and preciſion. By Edward Tatham, A. M. 5 s. *Richardſon and Urquhart.* —— The author flatters himſelf too much, when he ſuppoſes that "he hath had the good fortune to adopt a ſtyle that is ſimple, nervous, and ſuited to the ſubject." It is too affected to be ſimple; and too verboſe to be nervous. The predominant feature of theſe diſcourſes is vanity; the next is orthodoxy;—both are enlivened with a certain degree of elegance and vivacity, which may paſs them off with *ſome* readers for *fine Diſcourſes.* M.

Sacred Hiſtory, ſelected from the Scriptures, with annotations and reflections, ſuited to the comprehenſion of young minds: particularly calculated to facilitate the ſtudy of the Holy Scriptures in ſchools and families, and to render this important branch of education eaſy to the teacher, and pleaſing to the pupil. Vol. I. From the Creation, to the numbering of the Iſraelites before their departure from Mount Sinai. By Mrs Trimmer, Author of An Eaſy Introduction to the Knowledge of Nature, &c. 3 s. *Dodſley, &c.* —— The deſign is good, and cannot fail of promoting rational religion and virtue amongſt the riſing generation. M.

Evangelical Sermons. By Thomas Adam, Rector of Wintringham, Lincolnſhire. 6 s. *Buckland.* —— Theſe diſcourſes are in the Calviniſtical ſtrain, of the declamatory kind, very warm and urgent, and appear to proceed from a heart fervently deſirous of doing good to mankind. M.

Grace without enthuſiaſm. Preached at All Saints, Colcheſter, on Trinity Sunday, 1781. By Nathaniel Forſter, D. D. Rector of the ſaid Pariſh, and Chaplain to the Counteſs Dowager of Northington. 6 d. *Robinſon, &c.* —— The extravagant ideas that have been entertained by ancient and modern enthuſiaſts, reſpecting the influence and operation of the Holy Spirit on the human mind, are well known, and cannot but be ſincerely lamented by every ſober-minded Chriſtian. It is the profeſſed deſign of Dr Forſter, in this Diſcourſe, ſo to explain the doctrine as to guard againſt the abuſe of it, and to reconcile his explanation to the articles and liturgy of the Church of England.—"Now there is one obvious way," ſays he, "in which the Holy Spirit may very properly be ſaid to aſſiſt all Chriſtians, as well in the knowledge, as in the practice of their duty; and that without any infringement upon the freedom of our rational powers, (for it is by the free exerciſe of theſe powers that ſuch aſſiſtance can alone be obtained), and this is, by that plain rule of life, which is laid before us in the goſpel, and the powerful motives

tives held out by the ſame goſpel, to the obſervance of it. "All Scripture is given by inſpiration of God." When therefore we are taught, are converted, are comforted, by thoſe Scriptures, we may very properly be ſaid to be taught, to be converted, to be comforted, by God, the Author of them. When we are thus led into the paths of truth, of virtue, and happineſs, by the word of God, it is God himſelf who is our teacher, our leader, and our guide. He hath revealed his will to us, by the mouth of his inſpired Apoſtles and Prophets, which have been ſince the world began. He hath opened life and immortality to our view, as the great reward of all our labours, by the goſpel of his Son. He hath moreover given us reaſon and underſtanding (without which every other bleſſing would have been loſt to us) to know his will, as thus revealed, and to weigh the force of thoſe motives which are ſet before us in this revelation. All therefore that we know, all that we think, and all that we do, in conſequence of theſe lights, whether from without or within us, whatever virtue, whatever praiſe there may be, in our own endeavours, and in our own improvements under them, is, in this view, ultimately and ſolely to be referred to God: is to be aſcribed to his unbounded benevolence, thus plainly ſhewing us what is good, and what he requireth; and affording us the moſt powerful motives to perſevere in that path of duty, which he hath preſcribed"—This is rational and judicious. By ſtopping here, Dr Forſter would, in our opinion, have much more effectually guarded his pariſhioners againſt "enthuſiaſtic deluſions," than by talking, as he afterwards does, of a communication, influence, and operation of the ſpirit, of which we have no *conſciouſneſs*, or *perception*; the effects of which cannot be diſtinguiſhed from the natural ſuggeſtions of our own minds; from which "no human being can ever ſay, that any thought, any word, any work of his, *immediately*, much leſs *excluſively*, proceeds;" and which no mortal can ever know, without a miracle, that he is favoured with. But perhaps the ſentiments contained in the former paragraph, however conſonant to reaſon or Scripture, might not have been ſo eaſily reconciled to the articles or liturgy of the church of England.—In a note, profeſſedly deſigned for the "philoſophical reader," Dr Forſter has ſuggeſted, that every moral and free agent being determined by motives, and the Almighty having the abſolute direction of every motive in nature, a wide field is opened for the divine agency and interpoſition, without the leaſt infringement of human liberty. But he had previouſly aſſerted in the Diſcourſe itſelf, that "the ſtrongeſt motives are no motives, to thoſe whoſe hearts are inſenſible to their impreſſion." So that in order to give efficacy to motives, there muſt be ſome operation upon the mind itſelf; which, though according to the Doctor's ſuppoſition, we be not conſcious of it, it will be difficult to prove entirely conſiſtent with moral and free agency. M.

A ſhort alarm before the faſt in 1782; and to be ſeriouſly conſidered after. A Sermon. By a friend to his country. 1 s. *Dilly.*—A warm advocate for America, makes no ſcruple, in this little piece, to arraign the conduct of government in the moſt bitter language, and to load even royalty with opprobrium. Amidſt the marks of degeneracy which appear with ſuch aggravated colours on the face of our country, we may rank, as one of the moſt alarming, that *contempt of* legal *authority*, which this pamphlet is evidently calculated to promote amidſt the lower ranks of people: it is one of the laſt ſymptoms of a falling ſtate! M.

A faithful picture of the times; being a Sermon for the year 1782, addreſſed to the King, Nobility, Clergy, and Laity of this profligate and periſhing Kingdom. By a Believer of the exploded and almoſt antiquated Doctrines of Chriſtianity. 2 d. *Bladon.*—A frightful *caricatura!*—not a *Faithful Picture:*—at leaſt it is overcharged, if not diſtorted. M.

The ſcriptural preſervative of women from ruin by ſeduction and proſtitution, as revealed in the Divine law. In a letter to a friend, deſignedly written for the particular uſe of young unmarried perſons. By the Rev. John Riland, M. A. Chaplain of St Mary's, Birmingham. 1 s. *Hogg.*—"Seduction and proſtitution," ſays Mr Riland, "with adultery at their ſide, are monſters that ſtalk abroad. Devil-like, they go up and down, ſeeking whom they may devour. And they have devoured thouſands already; and, unleſs taken and deſtroyed, will devour thouſands more; ſo that tens of thouſands *have* fallen, *are* falling, and will fall before them." The author having declaimed on theſe GRIEVANCES, makes his *motion*, viz. That *the power* of theſe monſters *hath increaſed, is increaſing, and* OUGHT TO BE DIMINISHED. We are afraid, that if the motion be carried by the majority, in *words*, the grievance complained of will ſtill remain!—and as the author ſays—"a numberleſs number of men and women in this land *will* live like brute beaſts; men, like bulls, horſes, and dogs; and women, like cows, mares, and bitches. So beaſtly"—but this is *too beaſtly!*—no more of Mr Riland, at this time! M.

The decree of the Barons of Exchequer, delivered before Sir James Eyre, Nov. 17. 1777, in the great cauſe of tythe milk, between the Rev. Dr Boſworth, Limbrick, and others, as taken in ſhort hand by Mr Gurney.

ney. With an appendix from the ſame decree, reſpecting the payment of agiſtment tithes for cattle kept in one pariſh and uſed in another; and the manner of tything potatoes and apples. To which is added, the form of a notice proper to be delivered to the payers of tithe-milk in kind. 1 s. *Baldwin.*——The farmers, it ſeems, ſet out Dr Boſworth's tithe-milk every fifth evening, as being the tenth meal; the Doctor complained that he was injured by the evening milk not being ſo much in quantity as that given in the morning; and pleaded, that he ought to have a morning and evening meal alternately, or the whole meal every tenth day. No, Doctor, ſay the fly farmers, you are intitled to the tenth meal; if we give it you alternately, morning and evening, we give you alternately the ninth and eleventh; and if we give you the tenth day's milk altogether, you will then have the nineteenth and twentieth meals, inſtead of the tenth: and either way is a departure from the rule laid down, that the parſon is intitled to the *tenth* meal! Indeed the Reverend Doctor appears to have had ſome reaſon to grumble at receiving ſhort meaſure; for it is impoſſible to avoid remarking, that the graceleſs huſbandmen were not complaiſant enough to alter the evening portion to the morning! The Barons, however, over-ruled the wicked quibbles, and eſtabliſhed the Doctor's right to the tenth day's produce; which, if the cows are fairly milked, and do not take part with their refractory maſters, by now and then kicking down the pail, may end this intereſting conteſt. How cordiality is to be reſtored, depends greatly on the quality and meaſure of the Doctor's milk of the word; of which we hope the farmers will take their due ſhare in return. Dr Boſworth alſo complained, that his tithe of potatoes, apples, &c. was unfairly ſet out; in which he was alſo decreed ſatisfaction. How can ſpirituals mingle with ſuch carnal ſquabbles? M.

The preſent hour. 1 s. *Debrett.*——The deſcriber of the preſent hour promiſes us much from the *incorruptible integrity* of the preſent cabinet: and in ſober truth, if they poſſeſs it not in the fulleſt extent, after ſuch abundant profeſſions;—but we will not anticipate diſappointments; for if the leaſt value is ſet upon good fame, no men ſurely ever gave ſtronger verbal ſecurity for the rectitude of their intentions! New brooms are ſaid, by good houſewives, to ſweep clean; and our new miniſters having long laboured to get brooms into their hands, it is certainly now to be expected, that not a cobweb will be overlooked in any of the apartments, or departments, of the ſtate. M.

A candid eſtimate of the miniſter's abilities. 6 d. *Stockdale.*——This tract was publiſhed juſt before the late political revolution. The reſult of the author's methodical inveſtigation is thus compreſſed, in a few lines, by way of concluding paragraph: "I muſt aſſert, that Lord North's heart is better than his head; that he is to be eſteemed as a good man, though he cannot be admired as a great one. His ambition is greater than his abilities, and too ſtrong for his reaſon. His eloquence is the gift of nature; he poſſeſſes no other requiſites to the perfect character, nor will ever poſſeſs them. Culture will never remedy inherent barrenneſs. Other qualifications he has, leſs ſplendid indeed, but more uſeful. The moderate and agreeable virtues, which inſure the happineſs and honour of domeſtic life, which are exact without rigour, and aſſumed without oſtentation, are thoſe which embelliſh and dignify his conduct. To the poſt in which he now ſtands he is unequal; that beſt ſtation of humanity which connects eaſe with dignity, and virtue with letters, no man could fill better; and when he retires, or when he is driven from public eminence, he may perhaps acknowledge the utility of theſe remarks, and confeſs that the language of truth was once ſpoken by the writer of a pamphlet." M.

Paris in miniature; taken from the French picture at full length, intitled, *Tableau de Paris.* Interſperſed with remarks and anecdotes. Together with a preface and poſtface. 3 s. *Kearſly.*——Conſidering the mutual jealouſy common between rival nations, we are not ſurpriſed, that the *Tableau de Paris*, of which this is a tranſlation, ſhould be received in England with ſome degree of avidity; though the French have been ſeldom diſtinguiſhed for that ſpecies of writing which requires humour. This little tract, however, breathes a ſpirit of freedom little to be expected in a Pariſian, and which has made it extremely neceſſary for the author to conceal his name.—In a chapter on ſpies we meet with the following anecdote: "An eminent goldſmith was poſſeſſed of one of the pretticſt women in the capital, or, perhaps, in all France. As the tradeſman's misfortune would have it, the lovely partner of his bed had all the vices and not a ſpark of the virtues of her ſex. Amongſt a countleſs number of paramours, a certain abbé, nearly related to one of the miniſters of ſtate, held the firſt rank. As ſhe was leſs reſerved with this clerical Adonis, the huſband had the impertinence to remonſtrate, and at laſt was mad enough to chide and upbraid. This was too much for female frailty to bear; ſhe complained to her lover of her ſpouſe's ungentleman-like behaviour. The plot was laid to remove the nuiſance, and puniſh the un-

unfashionable wretch for his saucy antediluvian notions. It was at a time when lettres de cachet were the bank notes with which the great men paid their debts; the son obtained them against his father, and *vice versa*, without farther trouble than soliciting the favour of Count St Florentin's mistress, who set her price according to the degree of injustice on which the complaint was grounded. Our abbé, related to the great man himself, applied to him for one of those kinds of habeas corpus, by which a parent may be removed from his house and family to such place as the minister or purchaser of the letter thinks fit. Provided with the proper weapons, he puts them into the hands of one of those executors of ministerial commands, called exempt. Contrary to the abbé's expectations, and indeed to all probability, the person he employed to adjust matters between the husband and wife, was a disgrace to his corps: he could feel for a friend, and had honesty enough to inform the goldsmith under-hand, desiring him to be out of the way on such a particular day. About eleven o'clock the next night he watched the door, and seeing the abbé enter, just gave him time enough to undress and go to bed; when, knocking hard at the street-door, he ordered it to be opened in the King's name. He told his errand to the servant, and bid him shew him up to his master's bedchamber. In vain did the former give him the most positive assurances of the master being from home, the exempt was peremptory, and would take no denial. He soon reached the apartment, where the abbé was complimenting the wife, in the most affectionate manner, on her happy deliverance, when the door flew open, and a voice was heard, asking the lady where was her husband? Upon receiving the same answer as he had before from the servant, the exempt told her, that it was very natural and praiseworthy in a wife to screen her husband on such an emergency; but, madam, added he, the King's command must be obeyed; you have a man in your bed, and surely you would not suffer any one but your husband to lie with you; I have too good an opinion of you to think otherwise. But come, Sir, get up and dress yourself, or else I must take you in *statu quo*. There was no possibility of resisting a command which the exempt could have enforced by the assistance of three or four stout alguasils, who waited in the anti-chamber. The abbé got up, was hurried into a coach, gagged, and carried to the place of confinement which he had designed for the goldsmith. As his place was several hundred miles distant from Paris, it was some time before the affair transpired; the minister was then no more, his relation was set at large, but the family did not think it prudent to make any noise about an adventure which could reflect no credit on their kinsman or his profession." C.

Letters of the late Lord Lyttleton, vol. 2. 2 s. 6 d. *Bew* ——On the publication of this second volume, an advertisement was inserted in the papers by the executors of the late Lord Lyttleton, declaring this collection of letters ascribed to his Lordship to be a spurious work. There are, however, some amusing and well-written passages in them, which may afford an idle reader some entertainment. And amongst these, the following description of the office and employment of her majesty's maids of honour, is one of the best. "The dowager Lady Townshend, as you well know, divides the human species into men, women, and h——; and where is the crime, if I parody on her Ladyship's logic, and apply it to the division of her Majesty's household into men, women, and maids of honour. Nor will it be difficult to justify this new line of distinction, if we consider the peculiar offices which compose the duty, and the singular privileges which reward the service, of these courtly virgins. To make up, at least, two court-suits in a year; to dance as many court-minuets in the same space; to fidle, on days of duty, through the presence-chambers, at the tail of a royal procession; to take her place in an established corner of the drawing-room; to say, Yes, Sir, or, No, Sir, and courtesy when she is noticed by the King; to say, Yes, Madam, and, No, Madam, and courtesy when the Queen does her the same honour; to make an occasional one of six large hoops in a royal coach; and to aid the languor of an easy party in a side-box at a royal play; compose the principal labours of a maid of honour's life —But they are not without their rewards.—A moderate salary, and a thousand pounds when Miss gets an husband; an apartment in a palace, and I believe, a dinner from a royal kitchen; in the rotation of six weeks, a seven day's possession of a royal coach, a royal coachman, and a shabby pair of royal horses, for the purpose of shopping in the city, paying distant visits, airing in the King's road, and the being set down at the very gate of Kensington gardens, while women of the first fashion are obliged to trip it o'er an hundred yards of greensward between their coaches and the place of admittance; to take place of baronets daughters; to go to plays, operas, and oratorios, gratis; to have physicians without fees, and medicines without an apothecary's bill; to chat with lords and grooms of the bedchamber around the fire of an anti-chamber, to stroke the beardless face of a new-made page; and, perhaps, to receive an heir-apparent's first effort at flirtation; constitute the various privileges of a maid of honour." C.

ODE

ODE for his Majesty's birth-day. June 4. 1782.
Written by William Whitehead, Esq; Poet-Laureat.

STill does reluctant Peace refuse,
Tho' courted by each generous mind,
To shed her panacean dews,
And heal the madness of mankind!

Must this auspicious day again
Be clouded with one anxious care,
And powers malignant render vain
The Monarch's fondest wish, the People's general prayer!

O no! in yonder pregnant sky,
Whence all our hopes, our blessings spring,
New bursting scenes of glory lie,
And future joys are on the wing:
The lingering morn, that coyly sheds
On broken clouds and mountain heads
At first a glimmering ray,
Now brighter and now brighter glows,
Wide and more wide the lustre flows,
'Till all is perfect day;
And Earth, rejoicing in ethereal light,
Forgets the dreary damps, and live-long shades of night.

Satiate of war, whose mad excess
No bound, no kind restriction knows,
But marks its progress with distress,
The willing world shall seek repose,
And Belgia, waking from her dreams
Of Gallic frauds, illusive schemes,
Shall add new strength to Concord's chain,
And know her ancient friends again.

While those, whom nearer ties unite,
Whom all the charities combine,
Shall backward turn their trembling sight,
And deprecate the wrath divine;
'Midst bleeding heaps of brothers slain,
'Midst Desolation's horrid reign,
And all its complicated woes,
With wild affright in every face,
Shall strain more close the strict embrace,
And wonder they could e'er be foes.

O pleasing hope, O blest presage,
Of joys to last from age to age,
For what Heaven's self commands must Heaven approve,
Returning amity, and mutual love!

And hark! on yonder Western main,
Imperious France is taught to know
That Britain re-assumes her reign;
Her thunders only slept to strike the deeper blow.

Ye nations, hear! the Gallic star,
Shorn of its beams, th' horizon leaves,
That fatal firebrand of the war
No longer dazzles and deceives.

Record it in the fairest light
Of faithful History's future page,
"They only triumph'd, whilst they shunn'd the fight,
We, when we forc'd them to engage."

The following light complimentary verses were committed to paper on the suggestion of the moment, by that ingenious poet Mr HAYLEY, *of Sussex, and addressed to his kinswoman Mrs* Hayley, *widow of the late Alderman* Hayley, *and sister to* John Wilkes, *Esq;*

YE wives, and ye husbands, who both wish to see
Your conjugal scenes from all skirmishes free;
In this doth the secret of harmony lie,
Ne'er begin a duet ev'n a half note too high.

Ye ladies, tho' vex'd your mild spirits may be,
Yet kindly beware of a keen repartee:
For peace's soft bosom those arrows must hit,
Which doubly are pointed with anger and wit.

Ye husbands, of argument chiefly beware,
That bane of good humour which frightens the fair,
Where Reason's soft tones soon in Passion are drown'd,
While happiness trembles, and flies from the sound.

O! both have a care of all hasty replies,
On hearing whose discord the bachelor cries,
While snugly he smiles on himself and his cat,
"The sharp notes of marriage are worse than the flat."

In unison sweet let your voices agree,
While both are maintain'd in the natural key;
Thus love shall beat time with a conjugal kiss,
And your skirmish be only the skirmish of bliss.

[Dr HARRINGTON having set the above verses to music, he was complimented with the following sonnet by the same author.]

To Dr HARRINGTON.

HArmonious friend! to whom my honour'd Muse
Is eager to declare how much she owes,
Accept, and with indulgent eye peruse
Her hasty verse, impatient to disclose
How from your aid, her new attraction flows!
Cold as the figure of unfinished clay,
Which by Prometheus' plastic hand arose,
My lifeless song in half existence lay;
I could not add the *spark of heav'nly flame*,
To Harmony's high sphere I dar'd not stray,
To *steal* from thence—But, in this languid frame,
You pour, without a theft, the vital ray!
Your generous art the quick'ning spirit gives,
And by your tuneful lute the ballad lives.

EPITAPH on J. J. ROUSSEAU.

PArmi ces peupliers paisibles,
Repose Jean Jacques Rousseau;
Approchez cœurs bons et sensibles,
Votre ami dort sous ce tombeau *.

* *Engraved on his tomb erected in a small island of poplars at Ermenonville, near Chantilly in France.*

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

WEST INDIES.

[*For ſeveral particulars relating to the naval actions of the 9th and 12th of April, ſee p.* 285.]

The following letter from Sir G. B. Rodney to Mr Stephens, was received at the Admiralty-office, May 25. and publiſhed the ſame day in the London Gazette.

SIR, *Formidable, at ſea, April* 20.

SINCE my laſt diſpatches, of the 14th inſtant, ſent by Lord Cranſton, in his Majeſty's ſhip Andromache, I muſt deſire you will be pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips, that the fleet under my command, in their way to reconnoitre the bays of Baſſe-Terre, St Chriſtopher's, and St Euſtatius, and obſerve if the enemy's fleet had attempted to ſhelter themſelves in thoſe bays, we were becalmed for three days under the iſland of Guadaloupe, in which time we were employed in repairing the ſhattered condition of the ſhips under my command.

The moment we had a breeze, I diſpatched frigates to St Chriſtopher's and St Euſtatius. In the latter road, inſtead of the vaſt croud of ſhips that uſed to be anchored, there were only two ſmall ſchooners; at St Chriſtopher's, none but armed ſhips. Being by this convinced, that the enemy's defeated fleet were gone to leeward, I diſpatched Rear-Adm. Sir Samuel Hood, (whoſe diviſion having been in the rear on the day of battle, had received much leſs damage than the van or centre), to proceed, with all the ſail they could make, to the weſt end of St Domingo, in hopes that he might pick up ſome of the ſtraggling diſabled ſhips of the enemy; and am now following myſelf, with the remainder of the fleet, to join him off Cape Tiberoon.

It is with great ſatisfaction I acquaint their Lordſhips, that the enemy's battering cannon, travelling carriages, and train of artillery, are in the ſhips captured, which are not only a loſs to the enemy, but may be of the greateſt ſervice in the iſland of Jamaica.

LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 18. *Supplement.*

Admiralty-office, June 18. Capt. Domet, of the Ceres ſloop, arrived at this office, on Sunday morning, with diſpatches from Lord Rodney [p. 335.] to Mr Stephens; of which the following are extracts.

"*Formidable, off Cape Tiberoon, St Domingo, April* 26. Since my laſt diſpatches of April 20. by the Euridice, I am happy to congratulate their Lordſhips on the capture of two more line of battle ſhips, and two frigates, taken [on the 19th current] by the ſquadron I had detached under the command of Rear-Adm. Sir S. Hood; and incloſed have the honour to ſend a liſt of the ſhips taken, and a return of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's ſhips that attacked them.

I am now with the fleet off Cape Tiberoon, and propoſe leaving Rear-Adm. Sir Samuel Hood with twenty-five ſail of the line, or as many ſhips as are in a condition to keep the ſea, to watch the motions of the enemy at Cape Francois; and ſhall go myſelf with the crippled ſhips to Port Royal, in order to haſten their refitting, and to take care that no delay be made."

Liſt of French ſhips captured.

Caton, 64 guns, 650 men, excluſive of troops.
Jaſon, 64 guns, 609 men, excluſive of troops.
L'Aimable, 32 guns, 12 pounders, 290 men.
Ceres, 18 guns, 160 men.

The Valiant had two men killed and ſix wounded, and the Magnificent four killed and eight wounded, in the action."

"*Formidable, Port-Royal Harbour, Jamaica, May* 5. You will pleaſe to acquaint their Lordſhips, that I arrived in this Bay with ſuch ſhips as were in the moſt diſtreſſed condition, on the 29th of laſt month; ſince which every diſpatch poſſible, both day and night, has been uſed towards refitting them.

I have the pleaſure to acquaint their Lordſhips, that the Ville de Paris of 104 guns, the Glory of 74, the Hector of 74, the Cato of 64, the Jaſon of 64, the Ardent of 64, the Aimable of 32, and the Ceres, (which I ſhall ſend with this expreſs), are all ſafe arrived in this harbour.

'Tis with concern I acquaint their Lordſhips, that the Cæſar of 74 guns, and looked upon as one of the beſt ſhips belonging to the French fleet, was burnt in the night of the action, and upwards of 400 men, with a Lieutenant and 50 Engliſh ſeamen, periſhed with her, notwithſtanding every aſſiſtance poſſible was given. This fatal accident was owing to the extreme bad diſcipline of the French ſeamen, all of whom, upon their ſhip's ſtriking, were guilty of every enormity and diſobedience to their officers.

By what I can learn from the priſoners, it was ſuppoſed to be the Diadem that ſunk in the action*."

* [The Diadem is not in the liſt of the French fleet ſent by Sir George Rodney along with his letters of April 14. ſee p. 268.]

No

No authentic account of the loſs ſuſtained by their fleet in the late engagements (excepting a liſt of 8 officers killed and 41 wounded) has been publiſhed by the French court. We ſhall therefore inſert the following calculations, which are taken from a London paper of June 22.

The loſs of the French ſailors, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, has been calculated at 15,000 men; but we apprehend the numbers are exaggerated, as on examining their loſs more particularly, it will not appear to amount to more than 10,000, viz.

1 ſhip of 110 guns carrying		1300 men.
2 — of 74	—	1800
3 — of 64	—	2400
6 taken,	—	5500
1 ſhip of 74 blown up,		900
1 — of 74 ſunk,	—	900
8		
One frigate of 32 guns taken,		300
		7600
25 ſhips loſt in killed and wounded, at 95 each ſhip,		2400
33		10,000

The eight ſhips taken or deſtroyed bore the chief of the engagement; and the killed and wounded are included in their complement of men as publiſhed in our gazette. The loſs in the other ſhips is calculated at 95 each ſhip; whereas in the Britiſh fleet they only amounted to about 40. The St Eſprit of 80 guns does not appear to have been in the engagement; and the two 50 gun ſhips, with the two flutes, remained with the merchant-ſhips, the whole being thirty-eight ſail of two deckers, agreeably to the account in the gazette.

After the action ſeventeen ſail of the French line of battle ſhips went to Cape François, four to Curaſſoa, ſix to Guadaloupe, four arrived at St Domingo with the trade from Martinico, ſix were taken, including the two taken in the Mona paſſage, one was ſunk, and one blown up.

EAST INDIES.

LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 1.

Extract of a Letter from Maj. Gen. Meadows, dated, Bombay, Jan. 7. 1782. received at Lord Shelburne's office, May 30.

"As Gov. Hornby acquaints me that he ſhall have an opportunity of diſpatching a letter by land to-morrow, I have juſt time to inform your Lordſhip of our arrival at this place on the 4th with the Monmouth, Hero, and Iſis men of war, and about 300 of the 98th regiment; both the troops and ſeamen in the higheſt health and ſpirits, and eager as their officers to be employed. The Manilla armed tranſport is come in ſince; and the reſt, as we left them about four weeks ago in Morebat bay, from whence I had the honour to ſend your Lordſhip diſpatches by Major Rooke, who was to return by Alexandria, we expect and hope for every day."

Extracts of letters from William Hornby, Eſq; dated, Bombay, Jan. 27. and 31. and received at Buſſora, March 16. 1782.

"Since my laſt to you a few days paſt, I have to acquaint you, that all the armed ſhips, ſtoreſhips, and tranſports, except one or two of the latter, arrived, and will ſail the 30th, for the Coromandel coaſt. The Latham, Oſterley, Locke, and Aſia Indiamen, and one tranſport, got to Mocha, where they arrived the 4th or 5th of December; they were part of the convoy with Capt. Alms, and parted company with him on the coaſt of Arabia.

The 26th inſtant I wrote you by a Dingey bound to Muſcat, informing you that the troops which I ſent to reinforce Tellicherry arrived ſafe, and landed the 30th ult. and Maj. Abingdor, with thoſe and a part of their former garriſon, marched out from the Braſs Pagoda the 8th inſtant, at four A. M. acroſs the Batty grounds to the eaſtward, and paſſed two of the enemy's advanced poſts or pickets, and got round to the eaſtward of Great Putney hill, between that and Ponnolla Mella. The advanced party under Capt. Whippey immediately attacked, ſtormed, and took the former, without the loſs of a man on our ſide. The main body immediately puſhed for the camp of the enemy, and came upon them juſt at break of day, whom they fell on, and immediately put to the route; when they followed them to the ſouthward as far as Currachee, a ſmall fort about one mile to the northward of Mihie river. This poſt they preſently carried, and turned its guns upon the enemy, who were making the beſt of their way towards the river. Saddos Cawn, who made this poſt his head-quarters, quitted and got to a fortified houſe, and, incloſed within walls, cut out of a hill, where he, with ſeveral of his people, made an obſtinate defence; but at laſt the roof of the houſe

was

was ſet on fire, which obliged them to quit it, when many were killed endeavouring to make their eſcape. Saddos Cawn had ſecreted himſelf in part of the incloſure, which was bomb-proof, cut into the hill, where he and his family were found; himſelf had been wounded by a muſket-ball in the ancle, and was not able to move. They were all immediately ſeized, and ſent priſoners to Tillichilly, with about 1500 priſoners which had been made during the morning. There were about 400 of the enemy killed and drowned. On our ſide there were not above 50 killed and wounded, and only one of our officers hurt, which was Lieut. Woodington. We took 6 braſs field-pieces, about 60 iron cannon, and 4 mortars, 13 elephants, and a large quantity of ſhot, powder, ſtores, &c. in their redoubts and batteries.

The ſame evening, about ſeven o'clock, Lieut. Hodges was ſent with a ſtrong detachment againſt Fort George, which the enemy getting intelligence of, they evacuated the fort, and he took quiet poſſeſſion of it. About two o'clock in the morning a body was ſent over, and took poſſeſſion of Mihie; and another party, under Capt. Whippey, went over and took poſſeſſion of Durmapatam, which iſland they found deſerted by the enemy. In ſhort, there is not a man of Hyder's left between Cotta Point five leagues to the ſouthward, and to the northward as far as Cannanore. This was a very complete buſineſs.

All the veſſels that were expected to arrive here by Capt. Alms have arrived; the Nancy tender was the laſt, and ſhe arrived yeſterday morning. All the reſt, except the Porpoiſe ſtoreſhip, Eliſabeth, Eagle ſnow, and Nancy tranſports, have all failed to join the ſquadron. The Latham, Oſterley, and Locke Indiamen, with the Content tranſport, are ſaid to have arrived at Mocha the 4th ult.

LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 8.

Extract of a letter from Lt. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. dated, Fort St George, Jan. 28. 1782, *received at Lord Shelburne's office, June* 4.

" After the action with Hyder Ally on July 1. [vol. 43. p. 659.], my next object was to march to the northward, in order to effect a junction with the Bengal detachment, and in the way to relieve Vandiwaſh, which was inveſted by a detachment under Tippo Saib, who had begun to raiſe batteries, and to make other neceſſary preparations for a ſiege. My movements had the deſired effect, as Tippo Saib, upon hearing of my approach, drew off, and took the route by Gingee, by which road Hyder was alſo ſuppoſed to have moved towards Arcot.

On July 26. I arrived with the army at the Mount, marched again on the 31ſt, and on the 3d of Auguſt happily effected the junction with the Bengal detachment, and returned to the Mount on the 5th, where the whole encamped.

On the 16th the whole army marched from the Mount.

On the 20th I laid ſiege to Tripaſſore, and on the 23d in the morning it ſurrendered on terms of capitulation. The acquiſition was of conſequence; and happening at the time it did, was a moſt fortunate one, as the advance of Hyder's army, coming to the relief of the beſieged, had in that very moment appeared in ſight, and there only remained in camp one day's rice.

By means of the paddy which we found in the fort, I was enabled to ſerve out a few days ſubſiſtence to the troops; and hearing that Hyder was in full force at the diſtance of about ſixteen miles, I reſolved to march towards him; but before I could attempt it, I found it neceſſary to draw ſome rice from Pondamalee; which having done, I marched on the 26th, in order to engage the enemy, as the only hope that appeared to me left, from whence we might ſtand a chance of ſurmounting our difficulties.

Hyder, on my advancing, thought proper to fall back a few miles to the ground on which he had defeated the detachment under Col. Baillie, where he took up a very ſtrong poſition; and, influenced from a ſuperſtitious notion of its being a lucky ſpot, had determined, as I was informed by my intelligence, to try his fortune in a ſecond battle. I accordingly marched, on the 27th in the morning, towards him; and, as reported, about eight o'clock we diſcovered his army in order of battle, and in full force to receive us, and in poſſeſſion of many ſtrong and advantageous poſts, rendered the more formidable by the nature of the country lying between, which was interſected by very deep water-courſes. In ſhort, nothing could be more formidable than the ſituation of the enemy, and nothing more arduous than our approach. To preſent a front to them, I was obliged to

to form the line under a very heavy cannonade from several batteries, as well as from the enemy's line, which galled us exceedingly, and was a very trying situation for the troops, who bore it with a firmness and undaunted bravery which did them the highest honour, and shewed a steady valour not to be surpassed by the first veterans of any nation in Europe. The conflict lasted from nine in the morning till near sun-set, when we had drove the enemy from all their strong posts, and obliged them to retreat with precipitation, leaving us in full possession of the field of battle. Our loss on this occasion was heavier than on July 1. and that of the enemy less, owing to their having sheltered themselves under cover of banks and tanks, and other grounds which they possessed favourable for that purpose. Gen. Stuart had the misfortune to lose his leg by a cannon-shot, whilst bravely conducting the second line to the support of a post which I had occupied at the commencement of the engagement, and on which the enemy had kept up a very severe fire. The same shot also carried away the leg of Col. Brown; and, having caused his death, deprived the company of a very old and faithful servant, and the army of an able and experienced officer. Capt. Hislop, one of my aid-de-camps, a very active and spirited officer, was killed by a cannon-shot.

On Sept. 27. near Sholingur, I discovered Hyder's encampment, and, from the disposition which I could perceive he had made of his troops, I was satisfied that he meant to give battle. It was about noon when I gave the orders for striking our encampment, and for the army to march. My orders were obeyed with a degree of expedition and alacrity beyond all expectation; for although the enemy were posted at least five miles off, from whence they did not advance nearer, the armies were engaged before four o'clock, and by evening Hyder was completely routed.

Our loss on this occasion was very trifling, whilst the enemy's was very considerable both in cavalry and infantry. We had but one subaltern officer killed, none wounded, and about 100 rank and file killed, wounded, and missing.

After relieving Vellore on Nov. 4. which in four or five days more must either have been evacuated or given up to the enemy, I proceeded to Chittor, to which I laid siege on the 8th, and it capitulated on the 20th.

Vellore being once more in distress for provisions, it was necessary that the army should again march to its relief.

Having made our arrangements, the army marched on the 2d instant towards Vellore. The enemy had assembled in force on the western banks of the Poni river; but on our approaching near, which was on the evening of the 9th, they decamped, and retreated with precipitation towards Lallapet; and left us to take up their ground in quiet, distant about twelve miles from our place of destination. On the following morning, at ten o'clock, when the army was crossing a deep morass, our rear and left flank were attacked by a distant cannonade from the enemy, whose different manœuvres were evidently with a view to impede our progress to Vellore, and to attack our baggage and convoy. Having been completely foiled in all their attempts to that end, they thought proper to retire about three o'clock in the afternoon, after having kept up a heavy fire for about four hours. Our loss on this occasion was, killed 1 lieutenant, 19 native non-commissioned rank and file, and four horses.—Wounded, 2 lieutenants, 2 European rank and file, 1 Soubedan, and 35 non-commissioned native rank and file.—Missing, 1 European rank and file, 4 natives, and 1 horse.

After the enemy had retired, I prosecuted my march, and encamped for the night within about four miles of Vellore. We arrived there the following morning, being the 11th, the very day to which I had been pre-advised by the commanding officer of the garrison the provisions would last. A halting day had become absolutely necessary for the refreshment of the troops, and draught and carriage cattle, having come upwards of seventy miles in five days, so that I did not commence my march back until the 13th, on which day Hyder appeared in full force, and chose again to make an attack by a distant cannonade, when our army was crossing the same marshy ground where he attacked us on the 10th in going. About four o'clock in the afternoon the whole had got clear over the swamp, and having posted the baggage with a proper guard, I formed the line, and advanced upon the enemy with all the expedition the nature of the ground would admit of; upon which the enemy gave way, and retreated with precipitation. We pursued them till dark, and not without

execution,

execution, as we kept up an advancing fire upon them. It being impoſſible to do more, we returned to our ground of encampment, where we arrived about midnight. Our loſs on this occaſion was very trifling, only 1 officer wounded, and about 60 rank and file killed, wounded, and miſſing.

Col. Crawford, of his Majeſty's 73d regiment, having had my leave to return to Europe, will have the honour of delivering your Lordſhip this letter.

I ſhould do injuſtice to the high ſenſe I entertain of Col. Crawford's merit as an officer, did I omit on this occaſſion mentioning how much he has acquitted himſelf to my ſatisfaction, and with honour and credit to himſelf, in the whole courſe of a moſt trying campaign. He was next in command to me at the battle of Sholingur, on which occaſſion his conduct was deſerving of the higheſt applauſe.

I have had occaſſion to make favourable mention of Lt-Col. Owen for his diſtinguiſhed conduct in reſiſting, with a ſmall detachment, the united efforts of the whole of Hyder's army. Permit me the liberty of once more recurring to him as an officer of great military abilities; he has acquitted himſelf to my higheſt ſatisfaction, and has rendered eſſential ſervices to the public in the courſe of the campaign.

ENGLAND.

The following copies of letters were lately publiſhed in the London papers.

N° 1. *Lord Rawdon to the Duke of Richmond, delivered to him by Lord Ligonier on Thurſday evening, at four o'clock, Feb.* 21. 1782.

MY LORD, *Thurſday noon, Feb.* 21.

I am this moment arrived from Ireland, from whence I have been haſtened by the illiberal advantage which you have taken of my abſence. When I learned, by the public papers, that an inquiry into the execution of Iſaac Haynes [p. 77.], of South Carolina, was moved for before the Houſe of Lords, I feared that their Lordſhips would not find any materials on which to decide their opinions; but from the unſpotted juſtice of that high court of honour, I reſted ſecure that vague ſurmiſes, and unſupported inſinuations, would not be permitted to affect the public character of a Britiſh officer. The Houſe, as I conjectured, have rejected the ſuſpicion with diſdain. It now reſts with me to notice ſuch perſonal injury towards my private reputation, as would not become the ſubject of their Lordſhips animadverſion.

The expreſſions with which you, my Lord, introduced the motion, were as unneceſſary to the buſineſs, as they are little reconcileable to the dignity of a ſenator, the public ſpirit of a citizen, or the candour of a gentleman; of courſe, I feel them fit objects for my reſentment. I do therefore require, that you, my Lord, ſhall make a public excuſe, *in ſuch manner, and in ſuch terms, as I ſhall dictate*, for the ſcandalous imputation which you have thrown on my humanity, a quality which ought to be as dear in a ſoldier's eſtimation as valour itſelf. If your Grace had rather abet your malignity with your ſword, I ſhall rejoice in bringing the matter to that. Beſides the conſideration of my own wrongs, I ſhall think myſelf the avenger of my brother officers in America, to whoſe ſecurity you have given an oblique attaint, by your affected fears for the conſequences of Gen. Greene's proclamation.

RAWDON.

N° 2. *Anſwer to the foregoing, taken in writing by Lord Ligonier, from the Duke's own mouth, received at nine o'clock on Thurſday evening, Feb.* 21.

The Duke declines receiving the letter, as it is couched in terms which he thinks unjuſtifiable. That it was never his intention, ſo he firmly believes he had made uſe of no expreſſion that could poſſibly be miſconſtrued into a perſonal attack on Lord Rawdon. That he has no objection to referring to the Chancellor for his recollection and opinion on the ſubject; and that, if he can recollect any expreſſion in the courſe of the debate, that could be applied as injurious to the character of Lord Rawdon, he will take an opportunity, in his place, of diſavowing ſuch intention; provided Lord Rawdon deſires the Duke ſo to do in more admiſſible language. That Lord Rawdon has not ſpecified any thing injurious to his character; conſequently the Duke cannot at preſent give any other anſwer.

N° 3. *Reply of Lord Rawdon, dated, Feb.* 21. *Thurſday, ten o'clock at night.*

Lord Rawdon will not admit any one expreſſion in his letter to be unjuſtifiable, after the liberty which the Duke of Richmond has taken with his character. It is not of any particular word made uſe of by the Duke that Lord Rawdon complains;

plains; but Lord Rawdon arraigns the general caſt of the proceedings, which has publicly expoſed him to the ſuſpicion of wanton ſeverity and abuſe of power. That the Duke of Richmond ſhould get up in his place in the Houſe, and diſavow the idea of caſting any the moſt diſtant inſinuation upon Lord Rawdon's conduct, is the mode of excuſe which Lord Rawdon would require; but the terms, as the letter mentioned, muſt be dictated by Lord Rawdon.

N° 4. *Copy of a paper in the Duke's handwriting, brought to Lord Rawdon by Lord Ligonier and Gen. Conway, Friday noon, Feb.* 22.

Lord Rawdon ſays, that he will not admit any one expreſſion in his letter to be unjuſtifiable, after the liberty the Duke of Richmond has taken with his character; — but as the fact is, that Lord Rawdon has been miſinformed, and the Duke of Richmond did not take any liberty with Lord Rawdon's character, and has declared ſo to Lord Ligonier, — he muſt perſiſt in thinking ſeveral of the expreſſions in Lord Rawdon's letter very unjuſtifiable.

Lord Rawdon ſays, he does not complain of any particular word made uſe of by the Duke of Richmond; conſequently the Duke of Richmond can have none to explain.

But Lord Rawdon ſays, he arraigns the general caſt of the proceeding: — this alſo the Duke of Richmond denies to have been in any degree perſonal to Lord Rawdon, which he took very particular pains to explain in the opening of that buſineſs. In proof of this aſſertion, he has already expreſſed, and now repeats, his willingneſs to refer it to the Chancellor, whoſe name has been mentioned as having poſſibly conceived it otherwiſe, or to any other unprejudiced Peer, — whether the whole, or any part of the Duke of Richmond's conduct, had the leaſt perſonality toward Lord Rawdon? — and if, contrary to his expectation, any thing of that nature can be imputed to him, he will be very ready, as it never was his intention, to ſay ſo in his place, upon a deſire from Lord Rawdon, expreſſed in ſuch terms as a man of honour can comply with — but a moment's reflection muſt ſatisfy Lord Rawdon, that the Duke of Richmond cannot ſuffer himſelf to be dictated to by any man, and that ſuch expreſſions can only ſerve to make it impoſſible for the Duke of Richmond to give Lord Rawdon the reaſonable ſatisfaction he is otherwiſe, of his own accord, deſirous of doing, by diſclaiming any intentions of attacking Lord Rawdon's perſonal character, if any unprejudiced Peer who was preſent will ſay that there was the leaſt reaſon for ſuppoſing he had done ſo.

N° 5. *Ultimatum of Lord Rawdon, ſent by Lord Ligonier, on Friday evening, Feb.* 22. *dated, three afternoon.*

The Duke of Richmond forgets that Lord Rawdon does not *ſolicit*, but *require*, ſatisfaction for a groſs injury offered (it matters not whether through deſign or careleſſneſs) to his reputation. Were any reference neceſſary, the approved honour, as well as the diſtinguiſhed ability of the Chancellor, would decide Lord Rawdon to ſubmit the caſe to his opinion; but Lord Rawdon's feelings can alone determine whether any imputation may affect his character from the late proceeding of the Duke of Richmond.— Lord Rawdon has left the Duke the only alternative his honour will allow.

The excuſe required is here ſubjoined. It is expected that it ſhall be delivered in full Houſe, by the Duke, in his place.

"I find that my motion, for the inquiry into the execution of Iſaac Haynes, has been conſidered as provoking a ſuſpicion againſt Lord Rawdon's juſtice and humanity. I ſolemnly proteſt, that I did not conceive that it could throw the moſt diſtant inſinuation upon his Lordſhip's conduct; nor did I ever mean to ſay any thing that could have that tendency. Since I learn that the matter is thought liable to bear a falſe conſtruction, I declare that I am very ſorry to have introduced it upon authority, to which (at the time of making my motion) I ſaid I could affix no degree of credit."

N° 6. *Memorandum of the reſult.*

Lord Rawdon having requeſted Lord Ligonier, to demand from the Duke of Richmond a deciſive option upon the alternative propoſed in the firſt letter, adhered to in the ſecond meſſage, and again ultimately inſiſted on in the meſſage of laſt night — Gen. Conway has this morning ſignified to Lord Rawdon, on the part of the Duke of Richmond, his Grace's unqualified acquieſcence, in making the excuſe as required by Lord Rawdon.

Saturday, Feb. 23. *two o'clock after noon.*

The following letters have paſſed between Lord George Gordon and Lord Wycombe (Earl of Shelburne in the kingdom of Ireland).

Lord G. Gordon to the Earl of Shelburne, dated, Welbec-Street, May 31. 1782.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, by direction of the Committee of the Proteſtant Aſſociation in London, Weſtminſter, and the borough of Southwark, that they have unanimouſly appointed a deputation of conference to wait upon your Lordſhip, as one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and to ſolicit your Lordſhip's intereſt for the repeal of the late act in favour of Popery in England; and that the gentlemen of the ſaid deputation will wait upon your Lordſhip on any day your Lordſhip is pleaſed to appoint.

The Earl's Anſwer, dated, Shelburne Houſe, Saturday, June 1.

Lord Shelburne preſents his compliments to Lord George Gordon; and ſhall be very glad of the honour of receiving his Lordſhip, with the gentlemen of the deputation from the Committee of the Proteſtant Aſſociation, next Wedneſday morning at half paſt eleven.

Lord Shelburne to Lord G. Gordon, dated, Shelburne Houſe, June 7.

My Lord, As your Lordſhip wiſhed me to write my ſentiments in anſwer to the application made to me by your Lordſhip, and the gentlemen who accompanied you, for my ſupport, in caſe of an application to parliament for the repeal of the act of the 18th of the King, reſpecting perſons profeſſing the Popiſh religion, I deſire to aſſure your Lordſhip, that neither you nor any of them can be more averſe than I am to any meaſure tending to encourage the growth of Popery; but in the act in queſtion I can diſcover no ſuch tendency. I am firmly perſuaded nothing like it was intended by that meaſure; and that the acts of parliament remaining on the ſtatute-book will be ſufficient to prevent the ſucceſs of any attempt ſo to miſconſtrue that act of parliament, as to make it an engine in the hands of any emiſſary of the church of Rome, to the prejudice of the Proteſtant religion. — Your Lordſhip will permit me to obſerve to you, that there can be little colour for any complaint on the part of the Church of Scotland, as the act in queſtion does not extend to that part of the united kingdom; and I know of no intention any where to alter the laws reſpecting theſe ſubjects in Scotland, I do not ſcruple to add it as my opinion, that any ſuch alteration will be improper, which does not meet with the entire concurrence of that church.

Under theſe circumſtances, I cannot too ſtrongly recommend it to your Lordſhip to exert your whole influence to diſcourage any meaſure, of which ill deſigning men may avail themſelves, to endanger the public quiet, in a moment when it is of ſuch peculiar importance to the foreign and domeſtic intereſts of the country to preſerve it.

Amongſt the numerous addreſſes preſented to his Majeſty on the change of miniſtry, and the late ſucceſſes in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, there is one from the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Flint; from which we ſhall inſert the two following paragraphs.

We—— moſt humbly beg leave to expreſs our inviolable attachment to your own ſacred perſon, and your illuſtrious family; together with the higheſt veneration for that noble conſtitution of government, which was eſtabliſhed in this country at the Revolution. With theſe ſentiments we hope we may be permitted to congratulate your Majeſty on our general deliverance from the late corrupt and rapacious adminiſtration, who could not bear to ſee your oppreſſed and faithful ſubjects either rich, or happy, or honeſt.

We feel yet higher obligations to your Majeſty for admitting into your confidence the honourable men whoſe merit and character make them to be conſidered as the ſure friends of the public; and who, we doubt not, will call forth the ſpirit, the love, and the wiſdom of the nation, which are of ſuch eſſential conſequence to your Majeſty's ſervice; and it is with delight and admiration that we behold them ſupported by your royal approbation and concurrence, in carrying on the great and ſalutary work of œconomy, which we hope will never ſtop, till an end is put to uſeleſs places, and exorbitant ſalaries; and till the revenue of the people can no longer be employed to corrupt their repreſentatives.

On May 15. a numerous meeting of the

the Scots nobility and gentry was held at the St Alban's tavern, London, to determine on a ſpeedy mode of putting the kingdom of Scotland in a proper ſtate of defence at this alarming criſis. Lord George Gordon ſpoke moſt ſtrenuouſly in ſupport of the Kirk, &c. and the buſineſs was ſo much impeded and deranged, that nothing particular was determined on. [See the Cover of this Magazine.]

On the 18th of May, a general meeting of the different Lord Lieutenants of counties, was held in London, to take into conſideration the new plan of arming the inhabitants of ſeveral counties, cities, &c. when they came to the unanimous reſolution, "that ſuch a meaſure, in their opinion, might prove extremely dangerous; and therefore they requeſted that the Duke of Grafton (who was preſent) would humbly repreſent this their opinion to his Majeſty. [p. 275.]

On Thurſday, June 6. the Houſe of Peers determined the claim of the Duke of Hamilton, to ſit in that Houſe as Duke of Brandon in England, in favour of his Grace. And he took his ſeat in the Houſe with the uſual formalities on the 14th.

On the 19th of June, at a quarterly general court of proprietors of Eaſt India ſtock, at their houſe in Leadenhall ſtreet, they took into conſideration the propriety of the vote of the Houſe of Commons for recalling the governors of the Company's ſettlements at Bombay and Bengal. A prodigious number of papers, letters, &c. were produced and read, on which a very long, complex, and laborious debate enſued, whether it was proper, that, upon a mere vote of the Houſe of Commons, without ſufficient proof of the delinquency of the governors of Bengal and Bombay, it was proper to remove them.

On the part of the friends of the two governors it was urged, that the characters of the two gentlemen in queſtion were ſo far above the reach of cenſure, and ſo notoriouſly were they noted for paying the higheſt attention to the intereſt of the Company, that there need be no repetition thereof; and in ſuch circumſtances it was not only doing an act of the higheſt cruelty to thoſe gentlemen, but it was making a bad precedent, if merely for the ſake of coinciding with the haſty vote of the Houſe of Commons, (one only branch of the legiſlature of the kingdom, and who were by no means competent to the buſineſs of enforcing ſuch a reſolution, being too high to beg ſuch a meaſure, and too low to command it), the officers of the Company were liable to be diſplaced at the pleaſure of a body who were by no means to be conſidered as the maſters of the Company; for it was notorious that the Company ſtood upon its own charters as ſtrongly as it was poſſible for any corporate body whatever; and that if there was no other power adequate to the appointment, there was none that could be equal to the power of diſplacing them; both thoſe powers were lodged in the Directors, ſubject to the controul of the proprietary in their general courts; and it would diſcover a puſillanimity to the world, which it was hoped would always be reſiſted in that court, if in ſuch a caſe a Houſe of Commons ſhould carry its motion in that court for the diſcharge of Eaſt India governors.

On the other hand it was urged, that what adminiſtration ſeemed now willing to do in a moſt lenient manner, might, if the Company reſiſted their recommendation, for the vote alluded to would be looked upon as no more, be enforced by a ſhort bill. Governor Haſtings, nor his cotemporary, it was obſerved, had acted for the good of the Company, tho' it might be urged, and with truth, that as to ſelf-intereſt their character ſtood on as fair ground as any gentleman that ever went to India; but as war had been their ſyſtem, and conqueſt the whole ſum of their endeavour, that ſyſtem being now changed, as its ruinous conſequences were too well ſeen into, it required a change of men as well as meaſures; and therefore, without derogating from the character of an independent court, it was highly proper that they ſhould concur with that branch of the legiſlature who had taken up an inquiry into the Eaſt-India matters for fifteen months together, on the broadeſt baſis, and found a total change of things to be abſolutely neceſſary for the very exiſtence of the Company and its trade.

A motion was handed up to the chair to the following purport:

"That it would be highly improper for the Court to adopt the reſolution or vote of the Houſe of Commons; or to permit any body whatſoever to dictate to the India Company either the appoint-

ment or diſcharge of their ſervants at home or abroad."

This produced a freſh debate. The chairman recommended, whether it would be decent to adopt a reſolution of that kind at a time when a petition of the Houſe was now lying before the legiſlature.

On which it was propoſed to move the previous queſtion, that the firſt queſtion do not now paſs. This met with very great oppoſition, on an opinion, that to take no notice, or paſs over in ſilence the vote of the Houſe of Commons, would be conſtrued into a tacit acquieſcence of the ſupremacy of that Houſe in all ſuch matters in future. A converſation took place, in order to reconcile the ideas of the gentlemen on both ſides the court; which was, by withdrawing the firſt queſtion, and recommending it to the Court of Directors, firſt to inquire into the conduct of the two governors mentioned, and to take ſuch meaſures as appeared neceſſary; no recal or diſcharge however to take place till ſuch a determination had been laid before the general court for its concurrence. The latter, after a diviſion, took place.

An epidemical diſtemper, commonly called the *Influenza*, has prevailed of late in a great many places of Europe. The following account of it has been publiſhed by Dr Donald Monro phyſician to the army.

It commonly begins with a ſneezing and running at the noſe, and more or leſs cough, attended with fever, a heavineſs, and in many with a pain in the head and back, or with a wearineſs and a pain in all their bones.

The feveriſh ſymptoms have been at firſt ſo ſtrong, that moſt people, except thoſe who had it in a very ſlight degree indeed, have imagined that they were in for a continued formed fever; but generally where they took immediate care of themſelves, in about twenty or twenty-four hours a kindly moiſture or a profuſe ſweat came out on the ſkin, which either carried off entirely, or leſſened the fever greatly, and the cough began to abate.

Thoſe who attempted to ſtruggle with the diſorder at firſt, generally had the fever continue longer, and the cough was more troubleſome, and attended with tightneſs and uneaſineſs at the breaſt; and many of them were obliged to be blooded before they found relief.

Moſt people have got well within the week, though thoſe of weak lungs, or whom it has affected in a moſt violent manner, are ſtill in a convaleſcent ſtate.

The blood of every perſon from whom I have ordered blood to be taken, on account of a tightneſs and pain at the breaſt, threw up a ſtrong, tough, inflammatory ſtuff.

Hence it appears, that this diſorder is of the inflammatory kind, and ought to be treated in the antiphlogiſtic method, as the ſymptoms are more or leſs violent.

Where the diſorder has been ſlight, it has ſeldom required bleeding; and all that has been neceſſary was to make the patients keep in bed while the fever continued, and to uſe the mild, cooling, and gentle diaphoretic medicines, ſuch as the wormwood draughts, and *Pulv. e Chelis* with nitre, Juleps with *Spiritus Mindereri*, and a few drops of Antimonial wine; ſmall doſes of a ſolution of tartar emetic, in a cupfull of any mild tepid drink, and ſuch like; at the ſame time they that lived on a mild vegetable diet, and drank of balm tea, or lintſeed tea, or light lemonade, or barley water, and eat of ſweet oranges, which are the only fruit the preſent ſeaſon affords. And it was recommended to the ſick, if they found a ſweat come on, not to check it, but rather to encourage it by the uſe of ſome mild tepid liquor.

If there was a nauſea or ſickneſs, it was ſometimes uſeful to give a gentle puke; and if coſtive, to give ſome mild opening medicine.

Where the fever ran high, eſpecially if it was attended with a cough and tightneſs, and pain at the breaſt, it was found neceſſary to bleed, which generally gave relief; and I have ſeen but three caſes where it was neceſſary to repeat the bleeding and apply bliſters.

I have not ſeen one caſe where the diſorder proved fatal; and, on inquiry, have heard but of one or two people who have died of it in town; yet I am afraid that many who have tender lungs, or who have coughs remaining after it, may fall into conſumptions, if proper care is not taken to prevent it. I ſhould therefore recommend it to the ſurgeons of regiments to attend particularly to their men recovering out of this diſorder; and if they find that they have bad coughs, to make them live on a mild ſoft diet, and recommend to them to drink new milk, or whey, or butter-milk, where they can get it eaſily; or, if they cannot,

to

to make them drink an infuſion of common lintſeed, with a little liquorice-root ſliced in it, or ſome ſuch ſoft mild liquor. And if the men complain of pain or tightneſs about the cheſt, to give them ſome of the mild pectoral remedies, and to take a ſmall quantity of blood from them from time to time, as their caſes may ſeem to require.

The diſorder has attacked people in different forms, and it has been attended with a variety of ſymptoms in ſeveral individuals; but it would be both tedious, and anſwer but little of my preſent purpoſe, to enter into particulars; as the intention of this ſketch is to give the regimental ſurgeons, who have not yet ſeen this diſorder, a general idea of it, and of the means which have been found moſt ſucceſsful in treating it, and of the precautions proper to be uſed to prevent bad conſequences.

D. MONRO,
Phyſician to the army.

London, Jermyn-ſtreet, May 30. 1782.

SCOTLAND.

The general aſſembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, on *Thurſday, May* 23. —— After a ſermon from Jer. vi. 16. by Dr William Dalrymple, miniſter at Ayr, moderator of the former aſſembly, in the high church, the members convened in the aſſembly houſe.— Dr Joſeph Maccormick, principal of the univerſity of St Andrew's, was unanimouſly choſen moderator.—George Earl of Dalhouſie was High Commiſſioner, this the ſixth time.

His Grace's commiſſion being preſented, together with the King's letter to the aſſembly, and the warrant for payment of the 1000 l. royal bounty, he made a ſpeech to the aſſembly; to which the moderator made a ſuitable return.

A committee was appointed to draw up an anſwer to the King's letter, and likewiſe an addreſs to his Majeſty, and to lay them before the aſſembly.

Friday, May 24. On report of a committee the following miniſters were appointed to lecture and preach in the forenoon, and to preach in the afternoon, before the Commiſſioner, viz. Mr William Taylor at Glaſgow in the forenoon, and Mr Arthur Ouchterſon at Kilbride in the afternoon, of Sunday, May 26.; and Mr William Greenfield at Wemyſs, in the forenoon, and Mr Alexander Rankin at Cambuſnethan in the afternoon, of Sunday June 2.

Saturday, May 25. Draughts of the anſwer to the King's letter and of the addreſs were laid before the aſſembly by the committee appointed to prepare them. After the addreſs approved of by the committee had been read, Mr Porteous at Glaſgow, read another, which had alſo been propoſed to the committee, but not approved, and remitted by them to the aſſembly *ſimpliciter*.

The addreſs approved of by the committee, which was adopted by the aſſembly, and tranſmitted by his Grace, was publiſhed in the London Gazette of June 1. and is as follows.

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the miniſters and elders of the Church of Scotland, met in national aſſembly, beg leave to embrace this firſt opportunity of approaching the throne with our reſpectful congratulations upon the ſucceſs with which it hath pleaſed Almighty God to crown your Majeſty's arms.

Convinced that we owe our exiſtence and protection, as a national church, to the ſtability of that government under which we live, we take a warm intereſt in the train of ſtriking events, which, in the courſe of divine providence, we have been called to behold; and it is our conſtant ſtudy to cheriſh and diffuſe ſentiments of loyalty amongſt the people with whom we are connected. With the heartfelt ſatisfaction natural to ſubjects of a free ſtate, we have heard of the important advantages lately gained by your Majeſty's arms in Europe, in Aſia, and in America. We admire the gallantry and good conduct diſplayed by the commanders employed in your Majeſty's ſervice both at home and abroad; by which the deſigns of your combined enemies againſt ſome of our moſt valuable ſettlements have been in a great meaſure defeated. Relying upon the wiſdom and vigour of your Majeſty's councils, we look forward with the moſt pleaſing hopes to the ſalutary conſequences of the glorious victory obtained in the Weſt Indies; and we lift our ſouls in devout and thankful acknowledgements to the Lord of hoſts.

That the bleſſing of Heaven may continue to attend your Majeſty's councils; that your enemies, feeling in every quarter of the globe, the force of the Britiſh arms, may be diſpoſed to liſten to reaſonable terms of accommodation; that he

he who ruleth in the kingdoms of men, who gives the ſword its charge, and who alone can command it to return to its ſcabbard, may enable your Majeſty ſpeedily to accompliſh the paternal wiſh of your royal breaſt, by reſtoring to your people the bleſſings of an honourable and laſting peace; that you may long ſway the ſceptre over an united, grateful, and happy people; and that the crown may deſcend with undiminiſhed ſplendour, through your illuſtrious family, to lateſt generations, are the daily and earneſt prayers of,

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,
Your Majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt obedient, and moſt loyal ſubjects,
The miniſters and elders met in this National Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and at our appointment, by

JOSEPH M'CORMICK, Moderator.

Edinburgh, May 25. 1782.

The following clauſe in the addreſs propoſed by Mr Porteous was the occaſion of a very long debate.

"While your Majeſty has taken into your immediate ſervice men of the higheſt abilities, and poſſeſſing the confidence of the people, we cannot deſpair of the public welfare; but hope, that by the bleſſing of divine providence, the dark cloud that hangs over the kingdom will be diſpelled, the dignity of the crown maintained, and peace ſpeedily reſtored."

The arguments in ſupport of the firſt addreſs were, that it contained a full declaration of the loyalty of the aſſembly, and every thing neceſſary to be ſaid in an addreſs. The ſecond addreſs implied a reflection upon his Majeſty's late miniſters, to whom it was acknowledged, our recent ſucceſſes, both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, were owing under divine providence. To rejoice at the late victory gained by the gallant Rodney; to rejoice at the diſmiſſion of thoſe perſons who had ſent him upon that expedition, and to be at the ſame time happy that his Majeſty had taken into power thoſe gentlemen who had recalled the gallant Admiral, was not a little inconſiſtent. We could not yet judge what the conduct of the preſent miniſters would be, or what good effects would flow from their councils, therefore, the clauſe was at leaſt premature.

The buſineſs of the general aſſembly was not to meddle with politics, or inliſt themſelves under the banners of this or that faction, which might be one day in place, and the next day out of it. The Church of Scotland, though a poor, was an independent church, unconnected with miniſters and factions, and parties of men. "We have often ſeen changes of men," ſaid a Reverend Profeſſor, "and the oldeſt among us may *live to ſee them again;* but I thank God, no miniſtry dares to hurt us, or preſume to touch that ſacred fabric which our forefathers reared and cemented with their blood. God forbid that the general aſſembly of the Church of Scotland ſhould become the vehicle of faction, or the engine of politics: political factions may prevail, but the Church of Scotland will ſtill preſerve her glorious badge, *Nec tamen conſumebatur.*" The ſecond addreſs was of a very dangerous precedent; if carried, upon every change of miniſters, the whole church would be ſplit into diviſions and political factions, in place of attending to their primary concern, which was their religious eſtabliſhment. Their duty was to addreſs his Majeſty not with regard to men, but on events, ſuch as rebellions, victories, peace, &c.

The arguments for the ſecond addreſs were, that it threw no reflection on any ſet of men, but paid a juſt compliment to our preſent rulers. That it had been the practice of the aſſembly to addreſs upon the ſtate of the nation. They had addreſſed for drawing the ſword from the ſcabbard, and whetting it againſt our American brethren. They had addreſſed in favour of the late miniſters, and againſt the rebellion of America, the perfidy of France, the pride of Spain, and the ingratitude of Holland. They had addreſſed alſo about men—particularly thanking his Majeſty for appointing Lord and General Howe, to command and make peace with America. There was, therefore, nothing novel in the ſpirit of the ſecond addreſs. The late change of the miniſtry was a great event—it was brought about not like common changes, but at the deſire of the people in parliament aſſembled. On that glorious day, when the Earl of Surry roſe up in the Houſe of Commons to make his motion to diſmiſs the late unfortunate miniſters, it was acknowledged on all hands that the motion would have been carried, when Lord North informed the Houſe, that miniſters *were no more.* It might then be fairly ſaid, the preſent miniſtry were

were brought in by the voice of the people declared in parliament. They had clearly the confidence of the people, and ſince they came into office, they had done nothing to forfeit that confidence; on the contrary, their actions when in office correſponded with their declarations when out of office. They were now buſy with their plans of reformation, and reſtoring the conſtitution to its purity at the glorious Revolution. That we had now got a miniſtry who liſtened to the voice of the people, and acted upon conſtitutional principles, was more glorious, and would be more advantageous to their country than a dozen of victories. After having preſented ſo many ſanguinary addreſſes, it was neceſſary to ſhow that the aſſembly had now adopted a milder and more gentle ſpirit. As citizens intereſted in the fate of their country, it was their duty to expreſs their ſentiments upon the late memorable change of his Majeſty's councils, and endeavour to unite all ranks in ſtrengthening the hands of government.

The Biſhops of England had a right to judge of politics in the Houſe of Peers, and would it be ſaid the general aſſembly had not a right to give their opinion upon public affairs, as they had done for two hundred years paſt? The late addreſſes of the aſſembly had been written with blood; the preſent one was written with the juice of the olive. Was it becoming the aſſembly to addreſs only for miſchief and evil?—One gentleman (the Rev. Mr Duff) wittily obſerved, that many members had carried their flattery to the late unfortunate miniſtry to a degree of idolatry: he had heard much of idolatrous worſhip, but he never read of any idolators before that *worſhipped the ſun after it was ſet.*

The debate continued till ſix o'clock, when, on the queſtion being put, there voted—for the *firſt* addreſs 86, for the *ſecond* addreſs 49.

The principal ſpeakers for the firſt addreſs were, the Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, Lord Chief Baron, Mr Solicitor General, Procurator for the Church, Mr Fergusſon of Craigdarroch, Rev. Profeſſor Hill at St Andrews, Rev. Profeſſor Walker, Rev. Dr Henry Grieve, Rev. Dr Walter Anderſon, Rev. Mr Ferguſon at Moulin, Rev. Dr Lamont at Kirkpatrick-Durham, Rev. Dr M'Night at Edinburgh, Rev. Dr Bowmaker at Dunſe, &c. &c.

Principal ſpeakers for the ſecond addreſs, Rev. Mr Porteous of Glaſgow, Hon. Mr Henry Erſkine, Mr Croſbie, Rev. Mr Duff of Tippermuir, Rev. Dr Erſkine at Edinburgh, Mr Gordon of Greenlaw, Rev. Mr Brice Johnſton, Rev. Mr Logan at Leith, Rev. Mr Ranken at Cambuſnethan, &c. &c.

Several of the gentlemen who ſpoke for the firſt addreſs declared, that they had the higheſt opinion of the ability and integrity of the preſent miniſters, and of the neceſſity of the late change, but they thought it improper for the aſſembly to enter into politics in their addreſs.

A diſſent was entered, conſiſting of three reaſons. The firſt diſapproves of the conduct of the aſſembly for endeavouring to avail themſelves of a groundleſs objection in point of form, in order to quaſh an addreſs which they were unwilling to combat upon its merits. The ſecond and third are as follows. 2. We cannot but expreſs our higheſt diſapprobation of an argument employed in favour of the firſt addreſs, and againſt the ſecond, *viz.* That it is inconſiſtent with the conſtitution of this Venerable Aſſembly, and contrary to practice, to addreſs the throne on events of a political nature, in which the Church is not immediately concerned. We hold it to be one of the many valuable privileges which we enjoy as citizens of this free country, that every body of men, whether civil or eccleſiaſtical, are intitled to approach the Throne with their ſentiments on every ſubject in which they conſider the intereſt of the nation to be concerned; and although we ſhould indeed think it unbecoming the aſſembly of this national church to uſe this privilege, by preſuming either to adviſe the Crown to any particular meaſures, or to remonſtrate againſt them, where the intereſt of the church does not interfere; yet, when meaſures have already been taken, which, in our apprehenſion, are of the deepeſt importance to the common welfare, we conſider it not only as our right, but as our bounden duty, in common with our fellow-citizens, to teſtify, by loyal and dutiful addreſſes, the ſatisfaction we feel, and thus to ſtrengthen, as much as lies in our power, the hands of government in the important work. But further, though doubts might otherwiſe have been entertained of the propriety of addreſſing on the preſent occaſion, they are fully removed by the

the frequent practice of this Venerable Aſſembly, of not only addreſſing his Majeſty in approbation of public meaſures totally unconnected with eccleſiaſtical affairs, but expreſſing their confidence in his Majeſty's ſervants employed in carrying theſe meaſures into execution; of which practice, the remarkable addreſs from the aſſembly 1762, the ſeveral addreſſes on the American war, and, laſtly, the addreſs of 1781, on the commencement of hoſtilities with Holland, which, in expreſs terms, approves of the rupture with that nation, are ſtriking inſtances. 3. Becauſe, however gratefully we acknowledge the ſignal and ſeaſonable interpoſition of Divine Providence in favour of his Majeſty's arms, and however cordially we join in congratulating his Majeſty thereupon; yet, in addreſſing the throne on the preſent *ſtate of public affairs*, we cannot confine ourſelves to this ſingle event, and paſs over in ſilence other events which we eſteem as greatly more important than the moſt brilliant victory atchieved by the ſword. We have ſeen within the ſpace of a very few years, this once flouriſhing country involved in war with her own colonies. We have ſeen thoſe colonies, by the aſſiſtance of the three greateſt maritime powers in Europe, ſeparated from the empire. We have ſeen ſome of our moſt valuable iſlands conquered, our armies captured, and the Britiſh fleets no longer ride triumphant on the ocean. In this dreadful and alarming ſituation of public affairs, we have ſeen our moſt gracious Sovereign, in compliance with the wiſhes of his people, ſignified to him in the moſt conſtitutional manner by their repreſentatives in parliament, take into his immediate ſervice men of the higheſt abilities, and poſſeſſing the confidence of the people. We have ſeen his Majeſty, during the ſhort period which has ſince elapſed, adopting the moſt promiſing means for removing public diſtreſs, averting impending danger, and reſtoring the proſperity of the empire; from which we cannot but hope, that, by divine bleſſing, the dark clouds that long hung over us will ſoon be diſperſed, the dignity of the Crown maintained, the true happineſs of the people ſecured, and the calamities of war ſucceeded by the comforts of peace, and the bleſſings of good government. Under theſe impreſſions, we cannot help conſidering an addreſs on the *ſtate of public affairs*, in which no notice is taken of theſe great and important events, as inconſiſtent with the very nature of ſuch an addreſs, and the expreſs terms of the remit to the committee. Nor can we view the refuſal of the aſſembly to adopt another addreſs, in which ſuitable expreſſions of our ſatisfaction in the means thus uſed, and the meaſures thus taken, for ſuch valuable ends and purpoſes, but as a tacit diſapprobation thereof; with which we hold it inconſiſtent with our duty to our Sovereign and our country even in appearance to concur. We farther inſiſt, that the above expreſſions, which were the only ground of objection to the addreſs in ſupport of which we contended, contain a proper conſtitutional idea, fit to be conveyed to the royal ear by the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland; the members of which, as Preſbyterians, and as holding their moſt ſacred and civil rights under the ſanction of the principles eſtabliſhed at the glorious Revolution, and at the ſettlement of the Crown on the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover, cannot, with propriety, expreſs a doubt, that the voice of the people ought to have its full weight in the government of the Britiſh realms; and that that voice is legally and conſtitutionally expreſſed by the repreſentatives of the people in Parliament aſſembled.——The following is a liſt of the members who diſſented: Henry Erſkine, John Logan, John Erſkine, Andrew Croſbie, Bryce Johnſton, Alex. Duff, Wm Porteous, Hary Ingies, Rich. Lake, John Gillies, John Muſchet, Andrew Duncan, Joſeph Kirkpatrick, Colin Gillies, Robert Auchincloſs, John Burns, Rich. Scott, John Mair, John M'Kill, Wm Kyden, John Cochran, John Monteath jun. Rob. M'Culloch, Alex. Gordon, Wm Hutton, Robert Bogie, John Erſkine.

Monday, May 27. The aſſembly heard an appeal, at the inſtance of the pariſhioners of Avendale, againſt a ſentence of the preſbytery of Hamilton, ſuſtaining a call to Mr John Scott. The principal reaſon of appeal was, that Mr Scott had only preached once before the pariſhioners after he had received the preſentation; they therefore requeſted the preſbytery would allow him to preach again. But as Mr Scott had been long in the pariſh, and the people had had an opportunity of hearing him frequently, they

they thought the requisition unnecessary. The call was subscribed by about fifty heritors, and eight out of twelve elders; the assembly, therefore, without a debate, unanimously agreed to dismiss the appeal, affirm the sentence of the presbytery, and order them to proceed in the settlement of Mr Scott with all convenient speed.

Tuesday, May 28. The assembly this day heard counsel in the case of the parish of Carsphairn. Mr Robert Affleck, who had obtained a presentation for that parish, was, by a sentence of last assembly, ordered to be settled in harvest last. Mr M'Millan of Holm, however, one of the heritors, and some elders and heads of families, opposed the settlement, and gave in to the presbytery of Kirkcudbright a libel against him, containing the five following charges:—1. Fornication with Elisabeth Collier when attending the College at Edinburgh.—2. Antenuptial fornication with his wife.—3. Possessing himself of unlawful and false deeds.—4. Simoniacal practices.—And, 5. that he is a person who has no regard to the interest of religion, which he shows by accepting of the presentation without knowing if his settlement would be agreeable to the parishioners. The presbytery referred the cause to the synod of Galloway, and the synod of Galloway referred it to the general assembly. As no proof had been led upon the articles charged, the pleadings were confined to the relevancy of the libel.—Mr Robert Corbet, counsel for Mr Affleck, pled prescription to the first charge, which is said to have happened about eight years ago; and endeavoured to show that the other four were irrelevant.—He was answered by Mr James Boswell for the parish, who showed, from the acts of assembly, that the first charge, being the seduction of a young woman under false promises, was one of those heinous crimes which the court had provided against in the law respecting prescription; and insisted that the other articles were fairly laid, and undoubtedly relevant.—The assembly sustained the first, second, third, and fourth articles as relevant; and, upon a motion by Mr Fergusson of Craigdarroch, unanimously remitted the same to the presbytery of Kirkcudbright to be admitted to proof, and to be proceeded in according to the rules of the church. The fifth article was found not relevant.

The assembly next took into consideration the case of the parish of Arrochar; wherein Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Bt, undoubted patron of the parish, Mr John Gillespie preacher of the gospel, his presentee, and the presbytery of Dumbarton, were appellants; and the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and John Macfarlane and others, elders and heads of families in the parish, were respondents. The presbytery had unanimously sustained the call to Mr Gillespie, to be minister of the parish, and agreed to proceed to his trials, although it was opposed by the kirk-session, and whole inhabitants except three, as it appeared that undue influence had been used with the people to prejudice them against Mr Gillespie. The parishioners appealed to the synod, and the synod referred it to the assembly. Parties being fully heard, the assembly, after reasoning on the cause, came to the following state of a vote, Affirm the sentence of the presbytery of Dumbarton? or, Reverse the same? and the roll being called, and votes marked, it carried, by a great majority, Affirm. The assembly accordingly appointed the presbytery to proceed to the settlement of Mr Gillespie, with all convenient speed, according to the rules of the church.

Wednesday, May 29. The assembly this day had under consideration a petition from the heritors, elders, and heads of families of the parish of Fenwick, and a memorial from the presbytery of Irvine. The memorial sets forth the great opposition that is given in the parish of Fenwick to the settlement of Mr William Boyd as their minister; and proposes, that if the assembly shall think it proper to ordain him to be admitted, they will do it themselves, by a committee of their own number appointed for the purpose, by laying on of hands and prayer. This mode of settlement they say will in their opinion be highly expedient for the peace of the parish, as the people will be free from all temptations to resist lawful authority. Their conviction of the propriety of the measure is founded upon their knowledge of the temper of that parish, as well as the best knowledge of the temper and situation of their own people, whose minds are in danger of being alienated from the establishment by relief-houses and seceding meeting-houses lately erected in their bounds. The memorial likewise points out an instance of the like kind, where the synod

of Glasgow and Ayr, at their meeting in Glasgow, ordained Mr Dick to be minister of the parish of Lanerk. The settlement of Mr Boyd had been ordained by last general assembly [vol. 43. p. 272.]; but as the parish were against him, although the presbytery gave the most honourable testimony of his abilities and moral character, they thought it prudent to refer the matter to the assembly. After hearing parties, and reasoning on the matter, a motion was made, "To reject the request of the presbytery, and to enjoin them to proceed to the settlement of the presentee, according to the rules of the church, on or before the 25th day of June next, requiring all the members of presbytery to attend at the settlement, and to report to the commission in August." Another motion was made, "That in consideration of the violent opposition to the settlement of Mr Boyd, of the difficulties the Reverend Presbytery of Irvine are under, from the apprehension they have that their ordaining Mr Boyd in the present situation of things might obstruct their usefulness, and the danger to which they may be exposed by ordaining him in the ordinary way, and that the general assemby cannot, without injuring the constitution and laws of the church, ordain the presentee at their bar; the farther proceeding in this affair be delayed till the presbytery of Irvine find the present obstructions in the way of Mr Boyd's settlement in some measure removed." The question was then put, Enjoin or Delay, when it carried Enjoin, 72 against 49. Upon which the assembly enjoined the presbytery to proceed to the settlement of Mr Boyd, according to the rules of the church, on or before the 25th day of June next, and required all the members of presbytery to attend, and appointed them to report to the commission in August."

Thursday, May 30. The assembly had under consideration an overture from the synod of Perth and Stirling, concurred in by the synods of Fife, Glasgow and Ayr, Galloway, Lothian and Tweeddale, and Angus and Mearns, setting forth, That several presbyteries had proceeded to the ordination of ministers to parishes without the moderation of a call; and praying, that the assembly would enjoin that the moderation of a call to a presentee shall in no case be dispensed with by any presbytery of the church.—After a long debate, which turned chiefly upon the law of patronage, in which almost every member who spoke allowed that the moderation of a call was agreeable to the practice of this church, and ought to be continued, but in which it was repeatedly stated, that there was no evidence before the assembly of any such departure from that practice, as rendered an injunction necessary, Professor Hill observed, that although he thought the assembly would be well founded in dismissing the overtures, yet he was afraid so simple a resolution might be misrepresented; and therefore, in order to satisfy and quiet the minds of the people of this country, to prevent any turbulent and evil-minded persons from spreading an opinion, that the general assembly were willing to give countenance to a departure from Presbyterian principles, —he moved, that they should come to the following resolution: "The general assembly having considered the overtures from the synods of Perth, &c. respecting the moderation of a call, declare, that the moderation of a call is agreeable to the immemorial practice of this church; but having not had sufficient evidence laid before them, that any presbyteries have departed so far from established usage, as to lay aside the moderation of a call in the settlement of ministers, dismiss these overtures as at this time unnecessary."—Dr Macknight, with a view to unite the House, moved, that the resolution of the assembly should be, "The assembly having considered overtures, declare, that the moderation of a call in settling ministers, is agreeable to the immemorial and constitutional practice of this church, and that it ought to be continued." Some members objected to this resolution, that the overtures before the house were not in this way regularly disposed of; and the house divided; when there were for the second resolution, (Dr Macknight's), 90; for the first 76. The assembly, next day agreed, that this resolution should, for the satisfaction of all concerned, be converted into a declaratory act, and printed among the acts of assembly.

Friday, May 31. The case of Mr James Mackintosh, minister of the united parishes of Moy and Dalrossie was this day taken into consideration by the assembly. In the year 1779, a rumour arose in the parish to the prejudice of Mr Mackintosh's character, on account of indecent familiarities he was said to have had

had with his servant maid Barbara Main*. At, or soon after Martinmas that year, she left the country in a suspicious manner, and was alledged to have been with child to the minister. Several of the parishioners upon this insisted the presbytery should take cognisance of the matter; and after a great deal of procedure in that business, a libel having been exhibited against him, accusing him of fornication, falsehood, and various other crimes, and proof taken, the presbytery found sufficient evidence adduced to merit a sentence of deposition, which was accordingly pronounced against him on the 21st of March 1782. From this sentence Mr Mackintosh appealed to the synod of Moray; who, instead of considering the cause, and either reversing or affirming the sentence of the presbytery, remitted the matter to a committee of their number; and they having met with Mr Mackintosh and his counsel, a sort of bargain was entered into between them, whereby the minister was to submit to a sentence of suspension *sine die*, by which he was never to make any application, either to the synod or general assembly, for being taken off, without the consent of the parish of Moy, and presbytery of Inverness. He was likewise bound to give an obligation in writing, allowing, out of his stipend, twenty pounds Sterling, his manse, offices, garden, and glebes, for one to perform the office of the ministry in the parish of Moy. An obligation to the above effect was accordingly granted; when the synod unanimously agreed to the report of their committee, and pronounced sentence accordingly. A number of heritors, elders, and heads of families, being very much dissatisfied with these proceedings, applied to the presbytery to give effect to their sentence of deposition, by declaring the united parishes of Dalroffie vacant, agreeable to the rules of the church. The presbytery, on this, pronounced a sentence, finding that they could not interfere in the matter by reason of the sentence of the synod. Against this judgement an appeal was taken to the general assembly, in which shape it came before them. After hearing Mr Honyman, as counsel for the appellants, and a member of presbytery in vindication of their conduct, Mr Ferguson of Craigdarroch, in a very able and pointed speech, arraigned the whole proceedings of the synod, as being highly illegal and subversive of the interest of religion. He was sorry they were not then at the bar to receive the chastisement they so justly deserved; but that they might not altogether escape censure, he would move, that they should bring up all the original minutes relating to this whole affair, to be laid before next assembly. In the present state of the business, he said, it was impossible to judge of the appeal now before them, because the synod had in fact pronounced no sentence. He therefore was for sending it back to them again, when he would pronounce them a bold synod indeed, if they presumed to act in the manner they had formerly done. He concluded by making a motion, which met with the approbation of the whole house; and a sentence to the following purport was pronounced: "The assembly unanimously dismiss the appeal as inept; and specially enjoin the synod of Moray to judge finally in the appeal from the sentence of the deposition of Mr Mackintosh, and bring up their synod book, and all the original minutes relating to this whole affair, to next general assembly, with certification; and recommend to the presbytery of Inverness, in the mean time, to take care that the ordinances of religion be dispensed to the parishes of Moy and Dalroffie." Which sentence the clerks to the assembly were appointed to transmit to the synod of Moray.

The next cause which came before the assembly was that of the parish of Crossmichael. Alexander Gordon of Culvenan, Esq; appealed from a sentence of the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, delaying to settle Mr Johnson minister of that parish, on account of another presentation being given to Mr James Murdoch from the crown. After counsel were heard, the assembly, considering that the King's counsel declared that the crown had no right to that patronage, unanimously came to the following resolution: "Remitted the cause to the presbytery of Kirkcudbright, and appointed them, in case the competition which Mr Murdoch was carrying on in the civil court should not be determined by the 12th of August next, to proceed towards the settlement of Mr John Johnston, according to the rules of the church, with all convenient speed, and in the mean time to go on with the previous steps. They likewise prohibited the presbytery of Kirkcudbright from excluding from judging

* Our readers will see a curious advertisement relating to this woman, with observations upon it, in our Magazine for the year 1780, p. 238.

ing the members of their committee who moderated in the call to the ſaid preſentee.

Saturday, June 1. This day the aſſembly had under conſideration the caſe of the pariſh of Dunfermline. The preſbytery of Dunfermline diſmiſſed a petition of Meſſ. James Thomſon and Thomas Fernie, againſt the managers of the chapel of eaſe in Dunfermline, as incompetent; from which ſentence they appealed to the ſynod of Fife, who referred the matter to the aſſembly. This complaint ſubſtantially craves, that the miniſter of the chapel of eaſe ſhould be debarred from diſpenſing the ſacrament, or baptiſing, without the advice and conſent of the miniſters and kirk-ſeſſion of Dunfermline, as the chapel is under their juriſdiction, and has no ſeſſion of its own. Mr Thomſon and Mr Fernie were heard for themſelves and the kirk ſeſſion. Mr Honyman was heard as counſel for the managers of the chapel, and two members of preſbytery in defence of their ſentence. After long reaſoning among the members, Profeſſor Hill made a motion, which included the general ſentiments of the houſe, and thereby prevented a vote. It was, in ſubſtance, diſmiſſing the appeal, and finding that the miniſter of the chapel of eaſe ſhall intimate to the ſeſſion-clerk of Dunfermline the time of his adminiſtering the ſacrament three weeks before; that the ſeſſion-clerk ſhall, within eight days thereafter, tranſmit to him a liſt of thoſe pariſhioners who are under ſcandal, and that the miniſter of the chapel ſhall be at liberty to give tokens for admiſſion to ſuch of his congregation as he judges worthy, excepting only the perſons contained in that liſt.—The miniſter of the chapel is alſo to be at liberty to baptiſe the children of any perſon belonging to his congregation, who does not appear to be under ſcandal.

An overture reſpecting the licenſing of probationers had been formerly tranſmitted to preſbyteries, for their opinion concerning the propriety of enacting it into a law. The aſſembly, conſidering that they had now a majority of preſbyteries agreeing that it ſhould be enacted into a ſtanding law, did therefore enact it into a law, to be obſerved by all preſbyteries for the future. From this judgement Dr Dalrymple at Ayr, Mr Fullarton at Drumoak, and Mr Wodrow at Tarbolton diſſented.

Monday, June 3. The aſſembly approved of certain regulations, reſpecting the celebration of marriages, prepared by the preſbytery of Edinburgh, and appointed them to be ſtrictly obſerved in time coming. [See theſe Regulations vol. 43. p. 278.]

Upon a petition from the ſociety for propagating Chriſtian knowledge, the aſſembly appointed a collection to be made in all the churches in Scotland, in the low country before the meeting of next aſſembly, and in the highlands and iſlands before the Martinmas after, for the purpoſe of defraying the expence of tranſlating the Old Teſtament into the Gaelic language, and for printing it.

All cauſes brought before the aſſembly, and not determined by them, were referred to the commiſſion.

The aſſembly was concluded in the uſual manner, and the next aſſembly is appointed to be held in the ſame place, upon Thurſday, May 22. 1783.

A prodigious quantity of rain fell about Edinburgh in the end of May. From Tueſday the 28th till the night of Thurſday the 30th, there was ſcarce any intermiſſion; by which a great deal of damage was done in ſeveral places, particularly in the north back of the Canongate, where ſeveral of the lower ſtories of houſes were laid under water. The rivers in the neighbourhood were greatly ſwelled, inſomuch that the Glaſgow flies which ſet out on Thurſday morning, were obliged to return again, not being able to get to Saughton-bridge. The lower part of Haddington was under water. A calculation of the quantity of water that fell has been publiſhed, viz.

"*Hope-Park*, 12 *o'clock, noon, May* 30. The rain that fell here, in the ſpace of thirty-ſix hours immediately preceding this date, amounts to ſix inches and a half of ſolid water, which is nearly as follows. Four inches ſquare of ſuperfice contain one Scots pint.

	Hogſheads.	*Scots Pints.*
On the ſurface of —		
one Engliſh acre,	3 064	392 040
one Engliſh mile,	1,961,200	250,953,600
ten miles ſquare,	196,120,000	25,090,560,000

at a moderate computation, will load near 100 millions of ſingle horſe carts, at leaſt one hundred times more than in Britain, and a much greater quantity than all the ſhipping in Europe could contain.

Amazing the vaſt quantity that muſt fall in one ſeaſon on the ſurface of this globe, when ſo great a quantity is the effect of ſo ſhort a time's rain about five miles round Edinburgh." *Cal. Merc.*

CAP-

CAPTURES. [p. 279]

From Lloyd's Liſt.

By Britiſh men of war, &c.

By the Pelican: The Velſter, a French privateer of 4 guns, 16 ſwivels, and 37 men, carried into Plymouth.

By the Eolus, Capt. Colins: l'Aigle, a French privateer of 26 guns and 121 men, carried into Waterford. She had been ſix days out, and had taken nothing.

By the Crocodile, &c.; The Active Roebuck, a French privateer of 20 guns and 133 men, commanded by one Chitty, an Engliſhman, carried into the Downs.

The Endeavour Dutch privateer, drove into the Humber by ſtreſs of weather, and was taken poſſeſſion of by Lieut. Dove, of Dorothy and Ann tender.

By the Prudente: A French ſchooner, laden with proviſions, from Breſt for Africa, carried into Portſmouth.

By the Aurora frigate: The Catharina, with herrings, retaken, carried into Plymouth.

By the Viper cutter and Antigua brig: A French privateer, and a ſloop, from London for Corke, which ſhe had taken, both carried into Waterford.

By Britiſh privateers, &c.

By the Amazon, of London: Two American ſhips, carried into Antigua, and ſold for upwards of 10,000 l.

By the Mermaid of Liverpool: A Spaniſh ſhip from St Sebaſtians for the Havannah, carried into Liſbon.

By the Alarm of Guernſey: The Georgette and Suzette, both letters of marque, of 8 guns each, laden with wine, flour, and bale goods, from Bourdeaux for Martinico.

By the Venus, Brown, from St Lucia for Liverpool: A brig from America with 87 hhds of tobacco, and ſtaves, ſent for Liverpool.

By the Sprightly of Guernſey: Le Cheval, with wine, from Bourdeaux.

By the Surpriſe of Weymouth: The St Joſeph, from Nantz, carried into Plymouth.

By the Maidſtone, Gifford: A large French tartane, laden with bale goods, cochineal, &c. valued at upwards of 15,000 l. carried into Zant.

By the Bucephalus private ſhip of war: Three Dutch privateers, of 10 guns each, called the Vrow Mariæ, De Dree Brothers, and De Dree Suſters, from the Texel. The engagement continued for an hour and a half, without the loſs of a man on board the Bucephalus. The privateers were ſent for Hull in a very ſhattered condition.

By the Fortune brig: Le Chermont French privateer, of 6 guns and 50 men, carried into Plymouth.

By the Stag, of Guernſey: The Mary Ann, from Bourdeaux with 27 tons of wine.

By the Kitty letter of marque of Liverpool: A French polacre from Guadaloupe for Marſeilles, with ſugar, coffee, &c. carried into Londonderry.

By the French, &c.

The Hercules, Wilſon, from Africa for London, carried into Tortola.

The Mary and Ann, from St Lucia for Halifax, carried into Martinico.

The Peggy, Oak, from Cork for the Weſt Indies, carried into Cadiz.

The Mary, Smith, from Portſmouth for New York, carried into Morlaix.

The Friend's Goodwill, Arnot, from Dover for Exeter, carried into Cherburgh.

The Betſey, Mahony, from Cork for the Leeward iſlands, carried into Martinico.

The London, Richardſon, from Charleſtown for Jamaica, carried into Cape François.

Taken, but whither carried not mentioned: The Northumbrian, Chapman, from Tortola for Briſtol; the Adventure, from Tortola for Liverpool; the Nancy, Robins, from London for Topſham; the Holkman, Bryan, from Newry for London; the Planter, Corbet, from Tortola for Liverpool; and the Three Siſters, from Briſtol for London.

Taken, but ranſomed: The Greenhead, Sibley, and the Betty, Thompſon, both from the frith of Forth for Hamburgh; the ſums not mentioned; the Good Intent, Clifford, from London for Elſinore, for 750 guineas; the Leviathan, Nicols, from Dyſart for Copenhagen, for 520 guineas; the Two Friends, from Briſtol for Portſmouth, for 100 guineas; the Phœnix, Rees, from Newry for Cork, for 200 guineas; a collier, Adamſon maſter, from Whitehaven for Cork, for 100 l.

MARRIAGES.

May 24. Edward Bouverie, to Lady Mary Murray, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore.

29. At Dundee, Charles Graham, Eſq; late of the iſland of Jamaica, to Miſs Janet Yeaman, ſecond daughter of the deceaſed James Yeaman, Eſq; of Auchinleck.

June 3. At Edinburgh, Neil Ferguſſon, Eſq; Advocate, to Mrs Trent, widow of —— Trent of Pitcullo, daughter of Sir George Colquhoun, Bt.

7. At Glendoick, Perthſhire, Profeſſor George Hill, one of the miniſters of St Andrew's, to Miſs Harriet Scott, daughter of Mr Alexander Scott.

18. At Gilmerton, Lord Haddo, to Miſs Charles Baird, youngeſt daughter of the deceaſed William Baird of Newbyth, Eſq;

22. The Rt Hon. Charles Jenkinſon, to Lady Cope, relict of Sir Charles Cope, Bt.

27 James Pringle of Torwoodlee, Eſq; to Miſs Eliſabeth Tod, ſecond daughter of the deceaſed Lt-Col. Charles Tod, late of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

28. At Edinburgh, James Brown, Eſq; architect,

architect, to Miſs Jenny Dempſter, ſecond daughter of Mr William Dempſter jeweller in Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

May 29. At Dunkeld, the Dutcheſs of Athol, of a ſon.

June 4. Mrs Shairp of Houſton, of a ſon.

5. Lady Grant of Grant, of a daughter.

30. At London, Lady Cathcart, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Oct. 28. 1781. In Bengal, Lieut. Robert Hart, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At Madraſs, Lieut. Alexander Wight, of the marines, ſon of Lieut. Archibald Wight, late of the 56th reg. of foot.

In the Eaſt Indies, Maj. James Mackenzie, of the 73d regiment.

At Fort Marlborough, Eaſt Indies, Duncan Campbell, Eſq; ſurgeon.

At his country-ſeat near Charleſtown, South Carolina, Abraham De Paiba, a Portugueſe Jew, in the 142d year of his age, being born at Liſbon the year that the Duke of Braganza was advanced to the throne of Portugal. Leaving no iſſue or near relations, he has bequeathed a fortune of 300,000 l. to charitable uſes.

May 7. John Kello, Eſq; of Dankeith, Airſhire, late a captain in the 32d reg. of foot.

25. At Thornhill, of a ſtroke of the palſy, Mr George Kellock, in the 76th year of his age.

28. At Dundee, Charles Steuart, late of Gourdie.

28. At Skerrington houſe, Airſhire, John Campbell, Eſq; of Skerrington, a lieutenant in the Weſt Fencibles.

31. At her houſe in Cannongate, Mrs Agnes Nairn, widow of the Hon. William Drummond.

31. At his houſe of Mountwhannie, John Gilleſpie, Eſq; younger of Kirktown.

31. Mrs Chriſtian Dickſon, widow of Mr Joſeph Spooner, ſometime miniſter of the Epiſcopal Chapel at Montroſe.

31. At London, Lord Robert Manners, great uncle to the Duke of Rutland, a general in the army, colonel of the 3d reg. of dragoon guards, lieutenant-governor of Hull, and member of parliament for Kingſton upon Hull.

June 1. At Bath-houſe, London, the Lady of William Pulteney, Eſq;

1. At Edinburgh, Mr Francis Brodie, wright, and late convener of the trades in that city.

3. At Edinburgh, John Humble plumber.

At Tinmouth, in Northumberland, Daniel Bennet, aged 107.

In the parish of Crowcombe, Somerſetſhire, in the 114th year of her age, Rachael Street.

At the Hague, Margaret Andree, aged 112.

In Ireland, Keane O'Hara, Eſq; author of the ſongs in Thom Thumb, and of the celebrated burlettas of Midas, the Golden Pippin, and the Miſers.

5. At Leith, Mr Gray Lindſay, of the cuſtoms.

7. At Kincraig, Inverneſs-ſhire, Mrs Macintoſh, ſpouſe to Capt. Lauchlan Macintoſh, younger of Balneſpick.

8. In Ireland, Baron Tracton, chief baron of the court of exchequer in Ireland, and one of the Lords of the privy council in that kingdom.

8. Henry Balfour of Halbeath, Eſq;

9. At Dublin, Dr Jemmet Brown, Archbiſhop of Tuam.

10. At Cavers, Mrs Douglas of Cavers.

13. At Edinburgh, Eliſabeth Anderſon, daughter of the deceaſed Mr James Anderſon miniſter at Fordoun.

14. At London, Lord Ligonier.

18. At Fountain Bridge, near Edinburgh, Mrs Reid, widow of Mr Robert Reid writer to the ſignet.

19. At Inverеſk, Dame Barbara Maitland, Lady Gibſon.

19. At Inverеſk, Oliver Coult, Eſq; of Auldhame.

19. At Bucklyvie Houſe, Fifeſhire, William Wemyſs of Cuttlehill, Eſq; aged 84.

21. At Fowlis Caſtle, Roſs-ſhire, John Brown, in the 110th year of his age, by far the greateſt part of which he had ſpent in the ſervice of the family of Fowlis; and, notwithſtanding his remarkable longevity, continued in the unimpaired poſſeſſion of his mental faculties till the hour of his death.

23. At Edinburgh, in the 86th year of his age, Capt. Frederick Bruce, late of the 25th reg. of foot.

26. At London, Dr Hume, Biſhop of Saliſbury, Chancellor of the order of the Garter, and brother-in-law to the Earl of Kinnoul.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

May 7. to appoint Lt-Col. Thomas Pigot to be Governor of the city of Corke, and the forts adjacent, in Ireland.

11. to appoint Frederick Earl of Carliſle to be Lord Steward of the Houſehold.

21. to grant to William Smith, Eſq; the office of Treaſurer and Paymaſter of the Ordnance.

24. to confer the honour of Knighthood on Abraham Pitches, Eſq; ſheriff of the county of Surry; and, *June* 19. to confer the like honour on Thomas Kyffen, of Maynan, in the county of Carnarvon, Eſq;

25. to appoint the Earl of Eſſex to be one of the Lords of the Bedchamber.

— to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, for granting to Richard Earl of Shannon, Lord

Lord Robert Spencer, and the Rt Hon. Sir George Yonge, Bt, the office of Vice-Treaſurer of Ireland.

28. to grant to Adm. Sir George Rodney, Bt, and K. B. and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Baron Rodney of Rodney Stoke, in the county of Somerſet.

— to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing his Majeſty's grant of the dignity of a Baron of that kingdom to Rear-Adm. Sir Samuel Hood, Bt, and the heirs-male of of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Baron Hood of Catherington.

— to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain to the following gentlemen, and the heirs-male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

25. Robert Palke, of Haldon Houſe, in the county of Devon, Eſq;

28. Rear-Adm. Francis Samuel Drake.

— Edmund Affleck, of Colcheſter, in the county of Eſſex, Eſq; captain in the navy.

June 4. John Bateſon, of Croſton Place, in the county of Cumberland, Eſq;

— Thomas Huſſey Apreece, of Waſhingley, in the county of Huntingdon, Eſq; and,

— Henry Vane, D. D. of Long Newton in the county of Durham.

11. to order a writ to be iſſued under the great ſeal of Great Britain, ſummoning Douglas Duke of Hamilton and Brandon to parliament, as a Peer of the realm, by the ſtyle of Duke of Brandon, in the county of Suffolk.

14. to appoint the Earl of Cholmondeley to be Envoy-Extraordinary and Miniſter-Plenipotentiary to the court of Berlin.

22. to preſent Mr William Maule to the church and pariſh of Strickathrow, in the county of Forfar, void by the death of Mr Patrick Turnbull.

17. Lord Viſc. Lewiſham is appointed Gentleman of the Bedchamber, and Lt Col. Hulſe one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales.

From other papers, &c.

Archibald Cockburn, Eſq; of Cockpen, Advocate, is appointed, by commiſſion from the crown, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty for Scotland, during life. He is alſo ſheriff-depute for the county of Edinburgh.

War-office, April 23.

2d dragoons: Lt-Gen. George Preſton to be Colonel, vice William Earl of Panmure

17th dragoons: Lt-Gen. Hon. Thomas Gage to be Colonel, vice G. Preſton.

22d foot: Maj.-Gen. Charles O'Hara to be Colonel, vice Hon. T. Gage.

Lt-Col. Robert Abercrombie, of 37th foot, to be Aid de Camp to the King, vice George Garth.

Lt-Col. Thomas Muſgrave, of 40th foot, to be Aid de Camp to the King.

Capt. Frederick George Mulcaſter, of the Engineers, to be Major in the army, by brevet.

War-office, April 26.

Coldſtream foot-guards: Lt-Col. John Sutton to be Captain of a company, vice Charles O'Hara; and Capt. Thomas Willet Saltren to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Sutton.

Mark Pringle, Gent. to be Deputy Judge Advocate and Clerk of the Courts Martial in North Britain, vice Peter Dunbar.

War-office, April 27.

2d dragoon guards: Maj. Cathcart Taylor, of 22d dragoons, to be Major, vice T. Mallock.

22d dragoons: Capt. George Lord Herbert, of 1ſt dragoons, to be Major, vice C. Taylor.

6th foot: Maj. John Whyte, of 83d foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Charles Home.

64th foot: Lieut. Charles Wright to be Captain of one of the additional companies, vice Charles Laton.

83d foot: Capt. Charles Gordon, of 26th foot, to be Major, vice J. Whyte.

His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to reinſtate Thomas Earl of Effingham in his military ſervice, by appointing him to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, by brevet.

War-office, May 4.

3d dragoons: Lieut. Chriſtopher Watſon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Hugo Meynell.

9th foot: Lieut. William Hoey to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Anneſley.

28th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Thomas Stanley to be Captain of a company, vice John Elliot, and Lieut. John Magrath to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Stanley.

69th foot: Lieut. Arthur Leith to be captain-lieutenant, vice Arthur Roſs.

85th foot: Lieut. John Hill to be captain-lieutenant, vice Henry Webb.

99th foot: Lieut. John Wemyſs, of 65th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice William Giles.

War-office, May 11.

1ſt dragoons: Lieut. William Payne to be Captain of a troop, vice George Lord Herbert.

3d foot guards: Gen. John Duke of Argyle to be Colonel, vice Earl of Loudoun.

1ſt foot: Lt-Gen. Lord Adam Gordon to be Colonel, vice John Duke of Argyle.

17th foot: Lieut. Richard Henry Buckeridge, of 39th foot, to be Captain of an additional company, vice John Nodes.

Lt-Gen. Archibald Earl of Eglintoune to be Governor of Edinburgh Caſtle, vice John Earl of Loudoun.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the Army in Ireland.

8th dragoons: Capt.-Lieut. George Walpole to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Edward Kelly, who exchanges.

9th dragoons: Capt. George Lord Strathaven,

ven, from 81ſt foot, to be Captain, vice Andrew Corbett, promoted.

12th dragoons: Capt.-Lieut. Edward Kelly to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Walpole, who exchanges.

32d foot: Veſey Knox, Eſq; to be Captain, vice Wetwang Marſh.

36th foot: Capt. Peter Campbell, of 77th foot, to be Captain, vice William Swinburne, promoted; and Eldeſt Lieut. Robert Wylde to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Prickett, promoted.

49th foot: Capt.-Lieut. Henry Croker to be Captain, vice John Nixon, deceaſed; and Eldeſt Lieut. Joſeph Bunbury to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Henry Croker; Lieut. Joſhua Roche to be Captain, vice John Stuart, who retires.

68th foot: Lieut. Malby Brabazon to be Captain, vice Earl of Granard, who retires; Capt.-Lieut. Hon. Richard St Leger to be Captain, vice John Dickſon; and Lieut. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, from 19th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Hon. R. St Leger.

Ships of war commiſſioned, or new captains appointed. [p. 167.]

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
LaVille de Paris	110	Rich. Curgenven
Britannia	100	Benj. Hill
Royal George	100	Martin Waghorn
Victory	100	Hon. J. L. Gower / Henry Duncan
Ocean	90	John Bourmaſter
Sandwich	90	John Cowling
Royal William	80	John Carter Allen
Bombay Caſtle	74	James Cranſton
Courageux	74	Hon. Cha. Phipps
Edgar	74	Wm Cayley
Ramillies	74	E. J. Moriarty
Ruſſell	74	James Saumarez
Suffolk	74	Edw. Pellew
Superb	74	Wm Steevens
Vengeance	74	John Moutray
Pegaſe	74	Sir John Hamilton
Aſia	64	Rd Rodney Bligh
Belliqueux	64	And. Sutherland
Belleiſle	64	John Williamſon
Bientaiſant	64	John Howarth
Polyphemus	64	Hon. Wm C. Finch
Rippon	60	T. Durell
Briſtol	50	James Samber
Portland	50	John Breton
Cato	50	Geo. Aug. Keppell
Ulyſſes	44	Tho. Spry
Pallas	36	John Thomas
Ambuſcade	32	William Young
Fox	32	Geo. Stoney
Loweſtoffe	32	Hon. Tho. Windſor
Diana	32	Rob. Calder
Furydice	24	G. Wm Aug. Courtney
Hydra	24	Charles Hotchkys
Myrmidon	24	Charles Stirling
Seahorſe	24	Rob. Montague
Unicorn	20	Benj. Archer
Cameleon	16	Edw. Seym. Baily
Drake	16	Cha. Dixon
Fly	16	Tim. Kelly
Fortune	16	Wm Fulk Greville
Guay Trouin	16	Benj. Hulke
Helena	14	T. Dyſon
Morning Star	14	R. Noble
Merlin	18	Geo. Lumſden
Nymph	14	John Sutton
Buſtler	16	S. Cox
Flirt	14	N. Brunton
Pelican	16	Ed. Bowater
Pigmy	14	A. Montgomery
Tobago	16	—— Martin
Victor	14	F. Fayerman
Satisfaction *armed ſhip*	20	S. Arden

Prices of grain at Haddington, July 6.

	Beſt.	*Second*	*Third.*
Wheat,	21s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	18s. 9d.
Bear,	16s. 6d.	15s. 6d.	14s. 8d.
Oats,	13s. 4d.	12s. 8d.	12s. 0d.
Peaſe,	13s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	11s. 2d.

Edinburgh, July 10. 1782. Oat-meal, 10d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 7d. 2 f. Peaſe-meal, 7d 2 f.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard in June.

Males	34	65. Increaſed 4
Females	31	

Age.			N°	Diseases.	N°
Under		2	20	Aged —	12
Between	2	& 5	9	Aſthma —	2
	5	& 10	6	Bowelhive —	3
	10	& 20	2	Conſumption —	20
	20	& 30	2	Fever —	10
	30	& 40	2	Meaſles —	4
	40	& 50	4	Smallpox —	4
	50	& 60	4	Stillborn —	2
	60	& 70	6	Suddenly —	2
	70	& 80	7	Teething —	6
	80	& 90	2		
	90	& 100	1		

PRICES OF STOCKS, June 15.

4 per cent Ann. 1777, 74 1 4th a 3 8ths.
3 p. cent. Conſ. 61 1 4th a 3 4ths a 38ths op.
3 per cent. red. 59 5 8ths a 3 4ths.
Long Annuities, 17 5 8ths a 3 4ths.
India Bonds, 8 s. a 6 s. Pr.
Navy Bills, 11 diſc.
Lottery-Tickets, 16 l.
3 per cent. Scrip. 60 1 half a 7 8ths a 5 8ths a 3 4ths.
4 per cent. Scrip. 74 3 4ths a 7 8ths.
Long Annuities, 17 3 4ths a 13 16ths.

June 27.

Bank Stock 115.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73 1 4th.
3 per cent. Conſ. 59 3 4ths a 7 8ths op.
3 per cent. red. 59 1 4th a 3 8ths.
Long Ann. 17 7 16ths a 1 half.
India Bonds, 3 s. a 4 s. Prem.
Navy Bills, 11 5 8ths a 1 half diſc.
Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 9 s. 6 d.
3 per cent. Scrip. 59 5 8ths a 1 half.
4 per cent. Scrip. 73 1 half a 5 8ths.